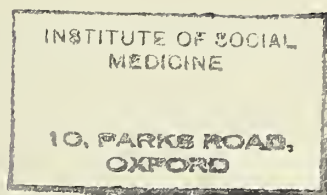


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C O U N T Y B O R O U G H O F E A S T B O U R N E .

A N N U A L R E P O R T .

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year 1948.

JOHN FENTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

WHOLE TIME OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health	John Fenton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	Theodore H. Parkman, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (to 20.8.48) James R. D. Williams, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 20.9.48)
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	Roma N. Chamberlain, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., C. (from 16.11.48)
Senior Dental Officer	M. G. Berry, L.D.S., R.C.S.
Assistant Dental Officer	Miss F. H. Bowie, L.D.S., B.D.S., (from 13.9.48)
Sanitary Inspectors	Arthur Lindfield, Cert. R.S.I. (Senior) F. T. Ripplin, Cert. S.I.B. G. N. Richards, Cert. S.I.B. L. R. Godfrey, Cert. S.I.B. L. G. Howard, Cert. S.I.B.
Superintendent Nursing Officer and Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives	Miss A. Day, S.R.N., S.R.C.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. Q.N. (from 22.6.48)
Health Visitors	Miss E. K. N. Cumming, (Senior) S.R.N., R.F., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (to 31.3.48) Miss A. L. Mitchell, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A. Cert. H.V. Cert. (Senior from 3.5.48) Mrs. L. Foster, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. Miss M. J. Rafferty, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. Miss M. Wheeler, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. Miss M. I. Partridge, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1.10.48) Miss J. C. M. Berk, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1.10.48) Mrs. E. Bodley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 4.10.48) = Miss R. A. Hayman, S.R.N., H.V. Cert. (to 24.10.48) = Miss M. E. Nash Steer, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A. Cert. H.V. Cert. (from 10.2.48) = Mrs. F. D. M. St. John Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert. (from 1.10.48)
Domiciliary Midwives	Miss I. H. Brockes, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M. A. Bennett, S.C.M. Miss F. M. Scannell, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss C. M. McIlhuish, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Domiciliary Nurses	Mrs. W. G. Finch, S.R.N., (from 5.7.48) Miss J. E. James, S.R.N. Q.N. (from 5.7.48) Miss A. G. W. Johnson, S.R.N., Q.N., (from 5.7.48) Mrs. J. E. Rainsley, S.R.N., (from 4.10.48) = Miss O. G. Fairs, S.E.A.N., S.C.M. (from 5.7.48) = Miss E. M. Miller, S.R.C.N., S.C.M. (from 5.7.48) = Mrs. C. E. M. Driver, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 5.7.48) = Miss D. Ezzard, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 4.10.48) = Miss J. W. Barstow, S.R.N., Q.N., (from 1.10.48) = Mrs. F. M. Miller, S.R.N. (from 5.7.48)

= Temporary.
= Part-time.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF (Cont.)

Home Teacher for the Blind	Miss L. E. Jackson.
Senior Authorised Officer and Welfare Officer.	V. O. F. Little (from 5.7.48)
Authorised Officer and Assistant Welfare Officer.	H. A. Hurt (from 5.7.48)
Authorised Officer	ø R. C. Hoad (from 5.7.48)
Clerical Staff	H. T. Hounsom (Lay Administrative Officer) A. H. Hookham, F.R.Met.Soc. W. L. Peck. C. A. Hemsley. ø R. C. Hoad Miss D. A. Higgins (to 4.7.48) Miss K. M. Thorpe. Miss C. E. Woods. Miss D. M. Beetlestone. Miss M. S. Hardy (from 5.7.48) ≡ J. R. Grout ≡ Miss J. Woodward (from 14.12.48)
Dental Attendants	Miss D. S. Jackson Miss S. N. Parker (from 22.9.48)

≡ Temporary
ø Part-time

Public Health Department,
Avenue House,
Eastbourne.

August, 1949.

To His Worship the Mayor and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Eastbourne.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report, the fifty-seventh in the Series, and the tenth which it has been my privilege to present, on the Health of Eastbourne during the year 1948.

The Registrar General estimated our mid-year population to be fifty-six thousand, six hundred and ten, compared with fifty-three thousand, five hundred and forty in 1947. Live births numbered eight hundred and one, equivalent to a birth rate of 14.15 per thousand of the population, compared with a rate of 17.9 for England and Wales as a whole. In the previous year, live births totalled nine hundred and eighty-three, a birth rate of 18.3. Deaths from all causes were seven hundred and eighteen, (eight hundred and sixteen in 1947), the equivalent of a rate of 12.68 per thousand of the population, in comparison with a rate of 10.8 for the whole country. There were twenty-one deaths of infants under one year, equalling a rate of 26.22 per thousand live births: the infantile mortality rate for the country as a whole was 34. There were nineteen deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, a death rate of 0.34 per thousand of the population: the tuberculosis death rate for England and Wales was 0.51. One records with pleasure the absence of any death from causes associated with pregnancy or child birth.

In the field of infectious diseases the outbreak of paratyphoid fever in July and August, at the height of the season, gave considerable cause for concern. In all the circumstances, we must be thankful that, though a few of the victims were for a time seriously ill, no loss of life occurred, and from the information now available it would appear that all the affected persons have regained normal health. It was fortunate that the first cases came to light at an early stage in their illness: this resulted in the disease being confirmed and the necessary action taken before there was time for many persons to be secondarily infected. Immediately suspicion was aroused, all the resources of the Department were concentrated on tracing sufferers and contacts, and on finding the source of the infection. The medical practitioners in the Borough co-operated most whole heartedly and our best thanks are due to them. We also owe a big debt of gratitude to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the help the staff of that Body so readily and so generously rendered.

The year under review will be a memorable one for the coming into operation on July 5th. of the much debated National Health Service Act, of 1946. The change brought about by this enactment affected the administration of medical services of all kinds. The new Local Health Authorities, the Counties and County Boroughs, with many misgivings, lost control of the hospitals they had administered for so many years, but it was soon apparent that there was an extensive field left for them to work in. The Council decided to appoint a new Committee, to be known as the Health Services Committee, which meets monthly, to deal with all matters relating to the new Act. Of the two sub-committees, the General Health Services Sub-Committee meets monthly and receives detailed reports of the day to day administration of the services for which the Council is responsible. The Mental Health Services Sub-Committee meets quarterly and is concerned with details of the various matters relating to the mental health service.

The proposals submitted under various sections of the Act were, following certain agreed amendments, approved by the Minister of Health during the year. In regard to Health Centres, an excellent site for a main Centre has been selected in a central part of the Borough, and consideration is being given to suitable sites for Centres in the Old Town, Hampden Park, Archery and Meads areas. One or two Centres are now being built in other parts of the country and

local health authorities will eagerly await reports from these areas. It is only by experience one can tell whether an innovation of this nature and magnitude will be generally acceptable to doctors, dentists, pharmacists and not least, to the general public.

The more important new proposals in the scheme for the Care of Mothers and Young Children, provided for the appointments of an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and for a full-time Assistant Dental Surgeon. It is now possible to offer and arrange for the dental inspection and treatment of most nursing and expectant mothers as well as for children between the ages of two and five years.

Under the new arrangements the Domiciliary Midwifery Service is now administered independently of the Maternity Home. The four midwives employed are all trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and four sets of the necessary apparatus are available.

The scope of the Health Visiting Service has been considerably extended. The Health Visitor is now concerned with the health and well-being of the family as a whole and her activities are not limited, as in the past, to mothers and children.

As was anticipated, the demands on the Home Nursing Service have been heavy. On the coming into operation of the Act, the whole population became entitled to call on the service. It is now evident that a staff of twelve nurses, the number provided for in the proposals, will not be able to cope with the increasing demands. Apart from the calls from our own people, a good deal of time is spent on visits to persons who come to the town for convalescence or change, following illness or operation, and who still require home nursing attention.

With the repeal of the Vaccination Acts, vaccination against small-pox is no longer compulsory. Medical opinion is agreed, however, that to safeguard the community from outbreaks of this dread disease, it is essential that infant vaccination should be widely accepted. There is little difficulty in getting parents to agree to having their children immunised against diphtheria. Every effort is now being made to bring the importance of vaccination against small-pox to the notice of parents of newly-born children. Vaccination, as well as immunisation against diphtheria, can be done by private medical practitioners or at the Local Health Authority's Clinics, at no cost to parents.

The proposals relating to the Ambulance Service provided for the work to be done on a contract basis by the Eastbourne Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. As will be seen from the table in the body of the report, there was a very considerable increase in the number of cases dealt with and mileage run. The continued increasing demand on this service has alarmed Authorities up and down the country, but it is hoped that steps recently taken, especially the arrangement whereby it is hoped to send the majority of long distance cases by rail, will reduce the calls to reasonable proportions.

Section 28 of the Act is concerned with prevention of illness, care and after-care, and the proposals approved deal in the main with the special facilities which are provided for the general welfare of tuberculous persons.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in finding sufficient numbers of women of a suitable type to cope with the many requests for domestic help in cases of illness, confinement, and aged persons. This is a service of paramount importance in any health or welfare scheme and it is to be hoped that ways and means will be found of encouraging women to take up the work.

Under the scheme for carrying out the various duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Acts, the Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the organisation, control and medical direction of the Mental Health Services. We welcomed into the Department on July 5th. as Senior Authorised Officer and Welfare Officer, Mr. V. O. F. Little, who up to that date had held the office of Social Welfare Officer, and also, as Authorised Officer and Assistant Welfare Officer, Mr. H. A. Hurt, who was Relieving Officer's Assistant.

With the repeal of the Poor Law Acts, the National Assistance Act, 1948 also came into operation on July 5th. and the Medical Officer of Health was designated as the officer responsible to the Council for services to be provided by the Authority. This Act, amongst other things, places a duty on the Authority of providing residential accommodation for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances are in need of care and attention, which is not otherwise available to them. There is also the duty of providing temporary accommodation, in certain circumstances, for persons in urgent need thereof. With the very limited accommodation in the control of the Council, extreme difficulty has from time to time, been encountered in providing for the two classes of persons referred to. By arrangement with the Eastbourne Hospital Management Committee the temporarily homeless have been housed in part of the old Casual Block in St. Mary's Hospital, and a certain number of aged persons have been provided for in the hospital premises, whilst St. Luke's Home, Cliff Road, continued to accept female cases. The Welfare Services Committee and your Officers have given much thought and devoted much time to this problem, and it is to be hoped that as a result of their activities, the Council will shortly be in possession of the accommodation necessary for both classes of persons.

It will be obvious that the year 1948 was not an easy one for the Public Health Department, and before concluding this short introduction to my report, I would like to place on record my appreciation of the help I received from every member of the staff.

To you, Mr. Mayor, to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Services and Welfare Services Committees, and to every member of the Council, I am again grateful for your continued co-operation and encouragement.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Fenton". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following are the statistics furnished by the Registrar-General:-

Estimated Civilian Population - 56,610.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
<u>Births:-</u>			
Live Births - Legitimate	734	373	361
- Illegitimate	67	43	24
Still Births - Legitimate	21	15	6
- Illegitimate	2	2	-
Deaths:- All causes	718	289	429

	<u>Eastbourne.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population:		
Live Births	14.15	17.9
Still Births	0.41	0.42
Death rate per 1,000	12.68	10.8
Tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 population:	0.34	0.51
Not Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	26.22	34.0
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:		
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	
Other Maternal Causes	Nil	
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:		
All infants per 1,000 live births	26.22	34.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	25.89	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	29.85	

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	9	5	14
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	1	5
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Measles	-	1	1
Cancer of Buc.Cav. and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	3	9	12
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	12	16
Cancer of Breast	-	23	23
Cancer of all other sites	33	50	83
Diabetes	-	2	2
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	33	81	114
Heart diseases	101	135	236
Other diseases of the circulatory system	14	22	36
Bronchitis	6	5	11
Pneumonia	14	8	22
Other respiratory diseases	5	5	10
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	5	-	5
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	1	2
Appendicitis	1	1	2
Other digestive diseases	6	17	23
Nephritis	8	11	19
Premature Birth	1	1	2
Congenital malformations: birth injuries,			
infantile diseases	6	5	11
Suicide	3	3	6
Road traffic accidents	2	1	3
Other violent causes	9	4	13
All other causes	20	25	45
	<u>289</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>718</u>

There was one death from measles, 2 from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) and none from whooping cough.

AGE MORTALITY.

The deaths in the various age groups were as follows:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 1	15	6	21
1 - 5	1	4	5
5 - 15	3	2	5
15 - 45	13	17	30
45 - 65	61	54	115
65 and over.	<u>196</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>542</u>
	<u>289</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>718</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The net number of deaths of infants under 1 year was Males 15 and Females 6. Total 21. The ages and causes of death were as follows:

12 hours	F.	1a. Heart failure. b. Congenital heart disease.
12 hours	M.	1a. Deformity - absence of cranial vault.
20 hours	M.	1a. Intracranial haemorrhage.
21 hours	M.	1a. Oedema of lungs. b. Neonatal asphyxia.
2 days	M.	1a. Syncope b. Intracranial haemorrhage, Tentorial tear. c. Precipitate Birth.
2 days	F.	1a. Cerebral haemorrhage. b. Prematurity.
2 days	M.	1a. Heart failure. b. Icterus Neonatorum.
3 days	F.	1a. Pulmonary congestion. b. Foetal atelectasis
3 days	M.	1a. Feebleness at birth due to prematurity.
5 days	F.	1a. Prematurity.
7 days	M.	1a. Toxaemia. b. Congenital atresia of ileum ascending colon and rectum. P.M.
11 days	F.	1a. Marasmus b. Primary Amentia (Mongolism)
3 weeks	M.	Suffocation due to overlaying in bed by its mother Accidental. P.M.
1 month	M.	Neonatal diarrhoea. P.M.
1 month	M.	1a. Cerebral abscess with lateral sinus thrombosis b. Bilateral otitis media. P.M.
1 month	M.	1a. Broncho pneumonia. 2. Pyloric stenosis (relieved by operation)

1 month M. 1a. Broncho pneumonia.
2. Enlargement of thymus. P.M.

4 months M. Asphyxia accelerated by extensive capillary bronchitis and pleurisy and enlargement of thymus gland. Face buried in pillow. Accident.

4 months F. 1a. Hydrocephalus.
b. Spina Bifida.

4 months M. Tuberculous lobar pneumonia, miliary tuberculosis. Coroner's P.M. without Inquest.

6 months M. Asphyxia due to regurgitation of vomit.
Status lymphaticus. Certified by Coroner without Inquest.

INFANT DEATHS 1894 - 1949.

YEARS	TOTAL INFANT DEATHS.	INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	TOTAL BIRTHS
1894 - 1903 Average	108.5	118.2	917.3
1904 - 1913 Average	79.3	96.6	891.3
1914 - 1923 Average	52.3	68.8	759.8
1924 - 1933 Average	30.0	45.7	573.7
1934	28	43.54	643
1935	20	33.65	594
1936	30	46.01	652
1937	19	30.84	616
1938	32	50.95	628
1939	26	44.29	587
1940	32	58.71	545
1941	16	41.66	384
1942	20	43.19	463
1943	13	31.25	416
1934 - 1943 Average	23.6	42.40	552.8
1944	11	22.49	489
1945	24	35.98	667
1946	28	29.04	964
1947	31	31.5	983
1948	21	26.21	801

DEATHS OF CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS.

Causes of death:

12 months F. 1a. Tubercular Meningitis
b. Miliary Tuberculosis.

15 months F. 1a. Broncho pneumonia.
Morbilli

18 months F. 1a. Acute Gastro Enteritis.
2. Fibrocystic disease of the pancreas.

22 months M. 1a. Broncho pneumonia.

3 years F. 1a. Uraemia.
b. Multiple secondary deposits. c. Neoplasm. P.M.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Cancer, together with the death rates since 1904.

	Year	Popula- tion	Age Groups.						Total Deaths	Death rate per 100
			0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 & over		
Ten Years	1904	45,750	-	-	-	-	XXX	XXX	54	1.1
	1905	46,500	-	-	-	1	29	21	51	1.0
	1906	49,000	-	-	-	-	25	25	50	1.0
	1907	50,500	-	-	-	1	32	20	53	1.0
	1908	51,500	1	-	-	-	20	27	48	0.9
	1909	52,000	-	-	1	1	28	20	50	0.9
	1910	52,500	-	-	-	-	38	24	62	1.1
	1911	52,544	-	-	-	-	27	32	59	1.1
	1912	53,500	-	1	-	-	35	28	64	1.1
	1913	54,000	-	-	1	-	35	21	67	1.2
	Total	-	1	1	2	3	XXX	XXX	558	-
Ten Years	1914	54,500	-	-	-	-	35	34	69	1.2
	1915	47,125	-	-	-	-	34	17	51	1.0
	1916	49,976	-	-	-	-	XX	XX	65	1.3
	1917	44,842	-	-	-	-	33	27	60	1.3
	1918	49,682	-	-	-	-	26	21	47	0.9
	1919	50,442	-	-	-	-	36	26	62	1.2
	1920	50,354	-	-	-	-	26	50	76	1.5
	1921	53,600	-	-	-	1	50	50	101	1.8
	1922	53,700	-	1	-	2	44	41	88	1.6
	1923	53,900	-	-	-	-	37	33	70	1.3
	Total	-	-	1	-	3	XX	XX	689	-
Ten Years	1924	54,830	-	-	-	1	37	44	82	1.5
	1925	55,060	-	1	-	1	38	54	94	1.7
	1926	56,060	-	-	-	-	45	61	106	1.9
	1927	57,000	-	-	-	1	50	59	110	1.9
	1928	58,500	-	-	-	-	45	53	98	1.7
	1929	58,570	-	-	1	-	48	59	108	1.9
	1930	59,000	-	-	-	-	41	63	104	1.8
	1931	55,710	-	-	-	-	49	69	118	2.1
	1932	57,500	-	-	-	2	45	78	125	2.2
	1933	56,550	-	-	-	-	49	65	114	2.0
	Total	-	-	1	1	5	447	605	1058	-
Five Years	1934	56,250	-	-	1	-	46	66	113	2.0
	1935	56,100	-	-	-	-	36	75	111	2.0
	1936	55,730	-	-	-	-	49	58	107	1.9
	1937	55,610	-	-	-	-	55	63	118	2.1
	1938	56,770	-	-	-	-	48	84	132	2.3
	Total	-	-	-	1	-	234	346	581	-

	Year	Popula- tion	Age Groups.						Total Deaths.	Death rate per 100
			0-1	1-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 & over		
Ten Years.	1939	59,470	-	-	1	12	69	30	112	1.9
	1940	53,760	-	1	-	4	37	53	95	1.8
	1941	27,570	-	-	-	1	24	48	73	2.6
	1942	30,960	-	-	-	4	30	48	82	2.6
	1943	27,380	-	-	-	3	29	52	84	3.0
	1944	27,980	-	-	-	2	26	67	95	3.4
	1945	39,300	-	1	-	6	43	79	129	3.3
	1946	49,790	-	-	-	4	54	68	126	2.5
	1947	53,540	-	-	-	7	31	87	125	2.3
	1948	56,610	-	1	1	5	35	92	134	2.4
	Total	-	-	3	2	48	378	624	1055	-

METEOROLOGY.

TEMPERATURE. The temperature ranged from 21 degrees in February to 85 degrees in July.

The mean day temperatures were above the average for each month with the exception of February, July and August. The mean night temperatures were above the average for each month with the exception of July and August only.

The first and last dates on which the temperature of the sea exceeded 60 degrees was on June 11th. and October 4th. The mean monthly sea temperatures were above the average with the exception of July and August.

SUNSHINE. Eastbourne with a total of 1916.0 hours was seventh in the official list. This figure was in excess of the local 50 years average by 117.1 hours. The daily averages ranged from 1.55 hours in January, to 8.76 hours in May. The months of January, February, July, August and September were the only months below normal.

RAINFALL. The annual total was 2.84 inches below the 50 year average. January, May, August and September were the only months with falls above the average.

HUMIDITY. The average humidity at 9 a.m. ranged from 76 per cent in May, to 95 per cent in January, and at 9 p.m. from 79 per cent in June to 97 per cent in August and November.

WINDS. The percentage of wind direction for the year was

<u>Direction.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
N.	10.3
N.E.	5.1
E.	9.3
S.E.	6.9
S.	7.5
S.W.	10.9
W.	33.7
N.W.	13.2
Calm	3.1

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

IR PRESSURE. (Mean Sea Level)

Daily Average:

9 a.m.	30.058 inches	(1017.9 millibars)
9 p.m.	30.060 inches	(1017.9 millibars)

IR TEMPERATURE.

Daily Averages:

Maximum	57.4	degrees
Minimum	46.6	"
Combined	52.0	"
Range	10.8	"
At 9 a.m.	52.9	"
At 9 p.m.	51.4	"
Warmest day - July 28th.	85	"
Warmest night - July 29th.	69	"
Coldest day - February 21st.	27	"
Coldest night - February 20th. and 22nd.	21	"

SEA TEMPERATURE.

Daily Average 53.2 degrees.
 Highest - July 29th. and 30th. 66 "
 Lowest - February 26th. 36 "

EARTH TEMPERATURE.

1 foot. Daily Average 53.3 degrees.
 4 foot. Daily Average 54.0 "

SUNSHINE.

Total 1916.0 hours.
 Daily Average 5.24 "

Recorded on 317 days

HUMIDITY.

Daily Average 9 a.m. 85 per cent.
 9 p.m. 91 "

PREVAILING WINDS. - West - 33.7 per cent.

Snow and sleet recorded on 3 days
 Hail recorded on 5 "
 Thunderstorms recorded on 5 "
 Fog (9.a.m) recorded on 9 "
 Gales recorded on 6 "
 Ground Frost recorded during 40 nights.

The following Table gives the monthly averages of temperature, sunshine and rainfall.

MONTH	AIR TEMPERATURE					Mean Sea Temper- ature.	SUNSHINE		RAINFALL	
	MEANS OF			Highest	Lowest		Total Hours.	Daily Hours.	Inches	
	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Max & Min Com- bined.							
Jan.	48.7	40.7	44.7	54	27	46.0	48.0	1.55	5.23	
Feb.	45.4	37.2	41.3	54	21	42.6	74.7	2.58	1.77	
March.	52.5	40.3	46.4	65	30	44.0	183.3	5.91	0.87	
April	56.3	43.2	49.7	65	36	49.3	240.9	8.03	1.32	
May	61.7	47.5	54.6	72	38	55.8	271.7	8.76	1.70	
June	64.5	53.5	59.0	76	47	59.3	233.9	7.80	1.77	
July	66.7	54.8	60.7	85	47	60.9	191.7	6.18	1.57	
August	66.5	55.8	61.2	75	48	63.5	184.0	5.94	4.37	
Sept.	65.5	53.4	59.5	70	39	61.2	168.1	5.60	2.48	
Oct.	58.8	46.6	52.7	66	30	57.0	146.7	4.73	1.78	
Nov.	53.0	44.3	48.6	60	31	51.3	101.1	3.37	2.69	
Dec.	49.4	41.5	45.5	57	27	47.3	71.9	2.32	2.83	
Year	57.4	46.6	52.0	85 July	21 Feb.	53.2	1916.0	5.24	28.38	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The bulk of the Borough's water supply, provided by the Eastbourne Water Works Company, is obtained from a well at Friston, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the Town. This well, which is 120 feet deep, is fed from a heading approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, cut into the chalk. The floor of the heading lies at depths varying from 120 to 400 feet below the surface level of the ground. The water is pumped to a reservoir on Friston Hill and thence gravitates by a twenty-one inch main to holding and distributing covered reservoirs at Meads and Mill Gap.

The Catchment Area, all downland, has an area of some four square miles. Every possible precaution continues to be taken to prevent pollution of the gathering ground and about 2,000 acres are leased to the Forestry Commission.

The supply was again ample in quantity and the quality of the water was of the highest order. Chlorination treatment, applied for the first time in 1940 at the request of the Ministry of Health, was continued. The weekly consumption of water varied between $28\frac{1}{2}$ and 20 million gallons, the average being about 23 million gallons.

From the subsidiary source of supply at Holywell some $78\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of water were pumped during 1948.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations both of the raw and piped supplies were carried out regularly on behalf of the Eastbourne Water Works Company and the Local Authority. During the year 6 chemical and 17 bacteriological examinations of the raw water and 4 chemical and 20 bacteriological examinations of the piped supply were carried out. In each instance the sample was reported as satisfactory. The following are typical reports on samples taken from

- (a) Friston (source of supply)
- (b) Holywell (subsidiary source) and
- (c) the Town Main (as received by the public)

The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Analysis of a Sample of Water received on 21.12.48 from
Eastbourne Waterworks Company, labelled Friston Well.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance:	Clear & Bright.	Turbidity (Silica Scale):	Nil
Colour (Hazen):	Nil	Free Carbon Dioxide:	15
Reaction pH:	7.2	Odour:	Nil
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	445	Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	300
Chlorine in Chlorides	41	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate:	165
Hardness: Total	205		
	Carbonate (Temporary)	165	
	Non-Carbonate (Permanent)	40	
Nitrogen in Nitrates	4.0	Nitrogen in Nitrites	Absent
Free Ammonia:	0.008	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.05
Albuminoid Ammonia:	0.000	Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals:	Absent.		

Bacteriological Results.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar per cc. or ml. in:

1 day at 37°C	0
2 days at 37°C	0
3 days at 20°C	2

Presumptive Coliform Reaction. Present in - Absent from 100 ml.

Bact. coli. Present in - Absent from 100 ml.

Cl. welchii Reaction. Present in - Absent from 100 ml.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals. The hardness is moderate for a water derived from an outcrop of the chalk and the content of mineral and saline constituents in solution is not excessive. The water conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

(Sgd.) Roy C. Hoather.

30th. December, 1948.

(b)

The Counties Public Health Laboratories
66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Analysis of a Sample of Water received on 21.12.48 from
Eastbourne Waterworks Company, labelled Holywell.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance:	Clear and bright.	Turbidity (Silica Scale:)	N
Colour (Hazen):	Nil	Odour:	N
Reaction pH:	7.3	Free Carbon Dioxide:	
Electric Conductivity at 20° C	445	Total Solids, dried at 180° C	3
Chlorine in Chlorides:	38	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate:	10
Hardness: Total	210	Nitrogen in Nitrites:	1
Carbonate (Temporary)	170	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C:	
Non-Carbonate (Permanent)	40	Residual Chlorine:	1
Nitrogen in Nitrates:	3.4	Metals:	1
Free Ammonia:	0.000		
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.000		

Bacteriological Results.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar per cc. or ml. in:

1 day at 37°C	0
2 days at 37°C	0
3 days at 20°C	4

Presumptive Coliform Reaction Present in - Absent from 100 ml.

Bact. coli. Present in - Absent from 100 ml.

Cl. welchii Reaction Present in - Absent from 100 ml.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals. The hardness is moderate for a water derived from an outcrop of the chalk and the content of mineral and saline constituents in solution is not excessive. The water conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and

bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

(Sgd) Roy C. Hoather.

10th. December, 1948.

The Public Analyst's Laboratory,
Wraysbury, Offham Road, Lewes, Sussex.

Report upon a sample of water forwarded by Dr. J. Fenton,
Medical Officer of Health, Eastbourne, on the 10th. December, 1948.

Sample labelled: Sample of water from Eastbourne Town Main,
10th. December, 1948. Sample taken 10 p.m.

The water on arrival had the following characteristics:

Colour	-	None
Smell	-	None
Sediment	-	None.

Chemical analysis afforded the following:-

	<u>Grains per</u> <u>Gallon.</u>	<u>Parts per</u> <u>Million.</u>
Total solids (dried at 100°C)	22.0	
Solids (after ignition)	17.6	
Chlorine	2.6	
Ammonia (free)		.042
Ammonia (albuminoid)		.024
Oxygen taken from permanganate in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour	Nil	
Oxygen taken from permanganate in 4 hours	Nil	
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	.40	
Nitrites	Nil	
Hardness (Total)	15.6	
Hardness (after boiling)	4.3	
Phosphates	Nil	
Metallic impurity	Iron .015	
Ph 7.4		

Bacteriological Examination.

The organisms per ml. which grew on Nutrient Agar in three
days at 22°C. under aerobic conditions and were then visible to the naked
eye as colonies numbered 0

On agar at blood temperature and under aerobic conditions
colonies were noticed after two days' incubation 0

Probable number of Coli-Aerogenes organisms in 100 ml. of
the original water 0

Report.

Both chemically and bacteriologically this is a good water, and I
am of opinion that it is eminently suitable for a Town Supply.

(Sgd) R.F.Wright,
Public Analyst.

10th. December, 1948.

All the dwellings, totalling 16,672, with the exception of 12, were
supplied from public water mains. Of the 12 exceptions, 6 obtain their supplies
from wells and the remaining 6 from a standpipe.

Sewerage and Drainage. The sewerage of the Borough is under the control of the Borough Engineer and the whole of the sewage is discharged into the sea at Langr Point. With the exception of some 171 properties in the eastern area of the Borough, and 40 smallholdings and 2 farm cottages on or at the foot of the downs where disposal is to septic tanks or cesspools, drainage to the sewerage system is general.

Public Cleansing. The Borough Engineer is responsible for public cleansing and scavenging. Portable dustbins are in use for the storage of house refuse in almost all premises, and during the year measures were begun to bring to an end those ashpits remaining in use.

Inspections and Visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors. The following is a summary of the inspections made on premises or places visited in connection with various matters:

General:

Complaints investigated	850
Schools	99
Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings	13
Places of Public Entertainment	53
Public Baths	59
Drainage and Plumbing Works	1170
Visits in connection with	
(i) Land Charges Enquiries	347
(ii) Timber Certificates	30
Stables and Piggeries	177
Smoke Observations	26
Knackers' Yards	251
Factories	302
Workplaces	39
Outworkers Premises	43
Shops (Sect.10. Shops Act, 1934) ..	168
Re-visits	1219

Housing:

Dwelling Houses, Housing Act	276
Dwelling Houses, Public Health Act	379
Verminous Houses	28
Re-visits	1422

Food and Food Premises:

Cowsheds	
Dairies and Milk Purveyors	
Ice Cream Manufacturers	
Ice Cream Retailers Premises	
Bakchouses	
Butchers' Shops and Wholesale	
Depots	
Fish Shops	
Fried Fish Shops	
Fruiterers	
Other food shops and stores	
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens ..	
Slaughter Houses	
Proposed Catering Establishments	
Food Samples Taken	

Infectious Disease Investigations:

Visits and enquiries	
Houses Disinfected	

Rodent Control:

Visits and Inspections	
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Miscellaneous Visits

Statutory Nuisances, etc. Premises coming within those Sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deal with nuisances, insanitary conditions, etc., were usually dealt with after informal notice, and in only a small percentage of cases was it necessary to serve statutory notices.

The following statutory notices were served during the year:

	<u>Outstanding</u> <u>from 1947.</u>	<u>Served in</u> <u>1948.</u>	<u>Completed</u> <u>in 1948.</u>
To remedy unsatisfactory drainage of premises (Section 39)	-	5	5
To provide closets or to reconstruct closets (Section 44)	-	2	2
To repair defective closets (Section 45)	-	1	1
To provide dustbins (Section 75)	-	4	4
To cleanse verminous premises (Section 83)	-	1	1
To abate nuisances (Section 93)	1	17	18

In one instance where a statutory notice was served to abate a nuisance arising from dampness, the notice was not complied with and proceedings were commenced in the court of summary jurisdiction; the case was, however, adjourned to allow the owner to carry out works, and these were eventually completed.

The Public Health Committee has been given delegated powers by the Council to act as the Local Authority for those sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, dealing with insanitary conditions and moveable dwellings.

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings. An application was received for a licence to use several acres of land at the foot of the downs as a camping site for tents only. A licence was granted, subject to certain conditions as to the water supply, disposal of waste matter, density of tents on the site, and as to the maintenance of general cleanliness. No nuisance arose from the use of the land for this purpose.

Tents, caravans and other moveable dwellings stationed on land for less than 42 days were visited from time to time.

Schools. The schools under the control of the Local Education Authority were inspected at intervals during the year.

Shops Acts. The Public Health Committee acts as the Local Authority under the Shops Acts, but only Section 10 of the Act of 1934, which deals with matters affecting the health and comfort of shop workers, is dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Factories Act, 1937. The wide definition of "Factory" under Section 151 of the Factories Act, 1937, covers all places formerly known as factories and as workshops.

The health provisions applicable to factories are included in Part 1 of the Act of 1937, and are enforceable in part by the Factory Inspectors and in part by the Local Authority. The provisions of Section 7 of the Act relative to sanitary conveniences at all factories in the Borough are enforced by the Council and it is their duty to see that the provisions of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938, are complied with.

The provision of Part 1 of the Act relative to cleanliness (Section 1) overcrowding (Section 2) temperature (Section 3) ventilation (Section 4) and drainage of floors (Section 6) as respects any factory in which mechanical power is not used, are enforced by the Council.

The provisions relative to lighting of factories (Section 5) are the responsibility of the Factory Inspectors.

The expression "Factory" includes very many premises which are regularly inspected for other purposes, for example, an ice cream factory with a power driven mixer, a dairy with a bottling machine and a butcher's shop with a sausage making machine are all factories, but are inspected primarily as food premises and the visits are recorded on page 15. Major works of building and engineering construction are also "factories" whilst men are employed on their construction.

"Workplaces" are not included in the following table as the requirements as to sanitary accommodation, overcrowding, cleanliness, etc. are enforceable under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and not under the Factories Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	88	103	11	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	187	101	10	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	94	98	-	-
Total	369	302	21	-

11. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied.	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	8	7	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	-	-	1	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	-	1	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	10	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act. (not including offences relating to Outwork)	8	8	-	-	-
Total	33	30	-	7	-

PART VIII of the Act - Outwork.
(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.
sewing) Making etc.			
sewing) Cleaning and washing.	22	-	-
sewing) Household linen	1	-	-
sewing) Lace, curtains and nets	2	-	-
sewing) Curtains and furniture hangings	10	-	-
sewing) Umbrellas, etc.	1	-	-
sewing) Basket making	2	-	-
Total	38	-	-

Section 111. There were no instances found of work being done by outworkers in unwholesome premises.

HOUSING.

Number of dwelling houses inspected during the year	683
(under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	
Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation	1
Number of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	197
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	158
Number of notices served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936	5
Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice:	
1. By owners	4
2. By Local Authority	1
Formal notices served under Public Health Act	30
Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
1. By owners	31
2. By Local Authority	-
Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	-
Number of houses demolished	-
Number of dwelling houses not demolished as a result of undertaking by owners under Section 11 and occupied under Licence (Defence Regulation 68a)	2
Number of undertakings made in accordance with Section 11, cancelled, the house having been rendered fit	1
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of underground rooms	-
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of parts of buildings other than underground rooms	-
Number of Closing Orders determined, the underground rooms having been made fit	-

Applicants for Housing Accommodation.

The following table shows the position as at 31st. July, 1949:

[illegible]

Analysis of Applications:

Persons living alone	41	Married couples - 5 children	
Married couples - no children	392	" " - 6 children	
" " - 1 child	582	" " - 7 children	
" " - 2 children	320	" " - 8 children	
" " - 3 children	193	" " - 9 children	
" " - 4 children	30		
		Total	1

In addition to the above, there are 347 families in requisitioned properties who will eventually need re-housing.

Number of family units re-housed during 1948

Public Baths. The following baths are provided by the Corporation:

(a) Slipper Baths.

1. Old Town. Twelve baths are provided for males and 5 for females. The number using these baths was 16,880 (15,812 in 1947 and 14,155 in 1946)
11. Seaside. Thirty baths are provided, 15 for males and 15 for females. The number using these baths was 35,416 (36,317 in 1947 and 32,608 in 1946)
111. Devonshire. Eighteen baths are provided, 9 for males and 9 for females. The number using these baths was 8,509.

(b) Swimming Baths.

1. Old Town. This Bath, situate in the Old Town area, is a fresh water bath filled from a well in the grounds. It was in use from April 4th. to the end of October. On Wednesday afternoons and on Saturdays the Swimming Bath was available for the public but at other times it was used by organised school parties, mainly from the Local Authority's Schools.

The numbers using this Bath were:

Adults	244
Children	2926
Organised school parties	15689

Total 16859

11. Devonshire. Here two Swimming Baths (1 large and 1 small) are available. They are filled with sea water and run on a continuous turnover, filtration, chlorination and heating system. Both baths were open during the summer months. The smaller only was in use during the winter months.

The numbers using these Swimming Baths were:

Adults	18460
Children	39514
Children in organised parties ..	19425

Total 77399

The Old Town and Seaside Baths are under the control of the Public Health Department and the Devonshire Baths are the responsibility of the Entertainments Department.

The chlorine content of each of the Baths when in use is tested twice daily and samples of the water are submitted for bacteriological examination each month.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Oct, 1919.

Following the preparation of the sewer manholes for baiting purposes, and the intensive sewer baiting programme carried out in 1947, two sewer maintenance treatments at six monthly intervals were carried out in 1948, and on these treatments, all the manholes previously giving indication of the presence of rats were baited.

Those maintenance treatments began to show a result by the end of the year as on the second treatment it was found that in several large areas of the Borough, the sewers were clear of rats.

Surface infestation was, in almost all cases, dealt with by the Council's operators, and all private properties were treated without charge. A charge was made for disinfection on business premises, the charge being based on the number of baiting points required.

A constant survey was maintained with the object of detecting infestation not otherwise reported, and such infestations were dealt with as found.

Close co-operation was maintained with the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Infestation Division, and as the Council has agreed to comply with the conditions and methods of treatment proscribed by the Ministry, a 50% grant, based on the net overall cost of rodent control, was claimed.

Three whole-time rodent operators were employed, and they carried out their duties under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who is the appointed Rodent Officer.

The total number of infestations by rats and mico dealt with during the year (exclusive of the sewer treatments) was:

Rats 181

Mice 281

Action taken to deal with these infestations was as follows:

Treated by Council's operators	449
Treated by occupiers	13
Awaiting treatment at end of year	10
Estimated kill - rats (Ministry of Food formula) ..	1237
mice (" ") ..	1829.

The principal method used was pre-baiting and poisoning, using either damped sausage rusk and zinc phosphide or broad mash and arsenic. The proportion of dead bodies found is comparatively small and the Ministry's formula for estimating the kill is based on the amount of poison bait consumed.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food Premises. As in the previous year particular attention was paid to the hygiene of catering establishments. Food shops, cafes, hotel and restaurant kitchens, snack bars, and in fact all places where food was prepared or stored, were regularly inspected to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as to the precautions against contamination of food.

Any defects or defaults found were usually remedied when the attention of the responsible person was drawn to the matter. In only one case was it necessary to serve a formal notice to comply with the provisions of Section 1

In an endeavour to raise the standard of hygiene in the handling and preparation of food a special course of lectures to food handlers, was held in the early months of the year. Advantage was taken of the facilities offered by the Central Council for Health Education and lectures with demonstrations given by Officers of that Council in the form of a preliminary lecture to employers, followed by a course of three lectures to employers and those actually engaged in food preparation and distribution. Attendance at the lectures so far as numbers were concerned was rather disappointing but it was hoped that those attending would pass on the information acquired to others with whom they worked.

Milk. The number of producers and retailers on the register was:

Producers	14	
Producer Retailers	2	
Retailers	23	of whom 17 sold milk in sealed bottles only.

Frequent inspections were made of farms and dairies. Some 26 samples were taken for analysis and the following table shows the average composition of the samples submitted. It will be noted that no sample fell below the required minimum legal standard.

Samples taken in 1948.	Analytical Data	
	Milk Fat. %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat. %
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations	3.00	8.50
Average for the year 1948	3.53	8.77
Richest sample	3.91	8.90
Poorest sample	3.28	8.65

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

Licences granted under the above Regulations were:

Producers Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	1
Producers Licences to use the designation "Accredited"	1
Pasteurisers Licence	1
Supplementary Licence to retail pasteurised milk processed elsewhere	1
Dealers Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	1
Dealers Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"	1

One producer disposed of his Accredited herd. He subsequently built up an "Attested" herd, and was licenced to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"

The Regulations prescribe the following conditions:

Designation	Prescribed Conditions.	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	Must satisfy the prescribed Methylene Blue Reduction Test	No coliform bacilli in one hundredth of a millilitre.
Accredited Milk	Ditto	Ditto
Pasteurised Milk	Ditto	Must satisfy the prescribed Phosphatase Test.

A sample taken on any date from 1st. May to the 31st. October is regarded as satisfying the Methylene Blue Test if it fails to decolourise methylene blue in 4½ hours and a sample taken on any date from 1st. November to the 30th. April is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise methylene blue in 5½ hours. A sample of Pasteurised Milk is regarded as satisfying the test if, on being transported and kept as prescribed, it fails to decolourise methylene blue in 30 minutes.

"Heat Treated" is not a milk covered by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, but it is a designation applied to milk which has been treated by heat in accordance with a scheme devised by the Ministry of Food and is normally applied to milk which is treated by large wholesalers and supplied in bulk to retailers. "Heat Treated" and "Pasteurised" milks are subjected to the "Phosphatase Test" to ensure that the milks have been effectively treated by heat.

The following samples of Special Designated and Heat Treated Milk, were taken, with the results shown:

	<u>Samples Taken.</u>	<u>Complied with the Prescribed Conditions.</u>	<u>Did not comply with the Prescribed Conditions.</u>
(a) <u>Milk which had been treated by heat:</u>			
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	13	13	-
Pasteurised	48	45	3
Heat Treated	48	43	5
(b) <u>Untreated milk sampled at place of production:</u>			
Tuberculin Tested	4	4	-
Accredited	58	34	24

In the case of pasteurised and heat treated milks, the unsatisfactory samples all complied with the phosphatase test, the failure being on the methylene blue test, indicating some post treatment contamination. The majority of the unsatisfactory samples of Accredited Milk were due to unsatisfactory conditions on three farms. After repeat samples had failed, the three producers were called upon to show cause why their licences should not be revoked, but by the time they were due to appear before the Committee, the cause of the trouble had been traced and dealt with, and subsequent samples were satisfactory. No further action was taken.

Examination of Milk for the Presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

<u>Type of Milk.</u>	<u>Number of Samples.</u>	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>
Tuberculin Tested	3	-	3
Accredited	15	-	15
Ungraded	8	-	8
Pasteurised	4	-	4
Heat Treated	4	-	4
	34	-	34

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

The following premises were registered:

(a) Manufacturers	19
(b) Other Retailers	68
(c) Ice Cream Stores	2

In addition, there were a number of premises such as restaurants, cinemas, etc. where ice cream is supplied, which are not required to be registered.

Much time was again devoted to the inspection of the above premises and to sampling.

Of the two hundred and fifteen samples taken and submitted to the Methylene Blue method of testing, a high proportion were found to fall in the higher grades.

There is no standard of bacteriological cleanliness for ice cream and the aim of the Methylene Blue test is to provide an indication of the standard of general hygiene observed throughout the various stages of manufacture and distribution. Where samples on testing were found to be unsatisfactory, it was necessary, in many cases, to take further samples at the various stages of production to find out exactly at which particular stage more attention was required. In this connection, the traders were always ready to co-operate to the full with a view to correcting any faults.

Owing to the continued inability of manufacturers to supply cooling apparatus in sufficient quantities, the compulsory provision of suitable coolers for use by ice-cream manufacturers was postponed by the Ministries of Health and Food for a further year until May, 1949. Most manufacturers in Eastbourne were, however, able to instal and use coolers during the year.

The extent of the sale of ice-cream from vehicles and barrows remained very limited and did not present any real problem.

Slaughtering of Food Animals and Meat Inspection.

The slaughtering of animals for food continued to be centralised at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at Langney. A few self suppliers' pigs were slaughtered at other slaughterhouses.

The centralising of slaughtering at one premises facilitated the 100% inspection of carcasses.

Improvements and repairs were carried out at the slaughterhouse, but these premises are still below the standard of a modern abattoir.

As before, attention was paid to the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, with a view to ensuring that all animals were humanely slaughtered. In this connection, on one occasion sixteen kids were brought to the slaughterhouse for dressing after being slaughtered otherwise than by a humane killer. The owner stated that the kids were killed at birth and as there was some doubt as to whether the carcasses were intended for sale the matter was dealt with by a warning letter.

CARCASES INSPECTED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed	2510	645	1703	5264	261
Number inspected	2510	645	1703	5264	261
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole of carcase condemned	1	10	2	4	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1329	350	2	338	21
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	52.99	55.81	.23	6.50	8.81
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole of carcase condemned	10	16	1	-	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	307	211	3	-	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	12.63	35.19	.23	-	3.83

Unsound Food.

In two cases bread containing foreign matter was the subject of a formal seizure and in accordance with Section 10, Food and Drugs Act, 1938. In each case it was submitted to a Justice who ordered its destruction.

Although from different bakehouses, the cases were almost identical, in that the dough had been contaminated with oil from the machines. After careful consideration of each case the Council resolved that the manufacturers be warned.

The following goods were surrendered on being found unfit for food:

Almond Filling (lbs)	16	Macaroni (cans)	14
Apple Pulp (lbs)	80	Meat, fresh (lbs)	1268
Bacon (lbs)	17	Meat (6 lb. cans)	145
Baking Powder (pkts)	11	Meat (small cans)	270
Beans (lbs)	82	Meat products (lbs)	320
Biscuits (lbs)	126	Meat pies	12
Breakfast Cereals (lbs)	161	Melon slices (lbs)	11
Breakfast Cereals (pkts)	326	Milk (cans)	724
Butter (lbs)	6	Milk Powder (lbs)	40
Cake (lbs)	6	Mustard (cans)	72
Cake Mixture (pkts)	485	Oatmeal (cwts)	7
Cheese (lbs)	41	Olives (jars)	3
Choc-Malt Spread (pkts)	81	Pancake Mixture (pkts)	75
Coffee (lbs)	11½	Paste, fish and meat (jars)	1.26
Coffee Essence (botts)	27	Pate de fois gras (cans)	1
Cornflour (pkts)	11	Pea-nut butter (lbs)	2

Cordials (botts)	2	Pease Pudding (pkts)	1
Crisps (pkts)	8	Pea flour (stones)	3
Curry Powder (lbs)	56	Pickles (jars)	13
Dates (boxes)	307	Potato powder (cwts)	2
Dehydrated Cabbage (lbs)	14	Potatoes (cwts)	13
Dripping (lbs)	56	Puddings (cans)	13
Eggs, dried (pkts)	18	Pudding Mixture (pkts)	13
Fish, fresh (stones)	664	Preserves (jars)	2
Fish, dried, (stones)	143	Rusks (pkts)	1
Fish (cans)	219	Sago (lbs)	1
Fish cakes (lbs)	164	Salad dressing (jars)	1
Fish balls (cans)	6	Sausages (cans)	1
Flavouring (botts)	2	Sausages (lbs)	1
Flour (lbs)	116	Sausago rolls	1
Fruit (cans)	615	Sauces (botts)	1
Fruit, dried (lbs)	145	Shrimps (gals)	1
Fruit (jars)	19	Soup (cans)	1
Fruit juice (cans)	22	Spaghetti (cans)	1
Game and Poultry (lbs)	106	Split peas (lbs)	1
Golden Corn (cans)	5	Sugar (lbs)	1
Golden syrup (lbs)	11	Sweet chow (lbs)	1
Ham (lbs)	14	Sweets and chocolates (lbs)	1
Herbs (pkts)	5	Tapioca (lbs)	1
Honey (jars)	10	Tea (lbs)	1
Horseradish (jars)	63	Tomato Juico (cans)	1
Ico Cream Powder (lbs)	168	Tomato Ketchup (botts)	1
Jelly (pkts)	3	Tonic wine (botts)	1
Junket Powder (pkts)	27	Turkey (cans)	1
Lobsters (lbs)	116	Vegetables (cans)	1
Mace (lbs)	21	Vinogar (botts)	1

Sampling of Food and Drugs.

The following table shows the number and variety of samples taken and submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst:

Articulos	No. Examined.		No. Adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Barley Flour		1		
Barley Pudding	1			
Beef Sausage Meat	3			
Blackcurrant Puree		1		
Black Pudding		1		
Bread		1		1
Brook Bond Cubes		1		
Cocoa		1		
Coffee and Coffee Essence		2		
Cooking Fat	1			
Corned Mutton		2		
Cough Mixture		1		
Crispbread	1			
Date Pudding		1		
Dried Herbs		2		
Fish Paste		1		
Gin	3			
Ground Almond Substitute	1		1	
Livor Sausage		3		
Morton Mints		1		
Milk	26			
Mustard		1		
Olives in Brino		1		1
Carried forward	36	21	1	2

Articles	No. Examined.		No. Adulterated etc.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Brought forward	36	21	1	2
Orange		1		1
Ovaltine	1			
Piccailili		1		
Powdered Mace		1		1
Rissole Nut	1			
Sago	1			
Salad Dressing		1		
Sauces, Chutney and Pickles		10		
Sago and Onion Stuffing		1		
Sausages and Sausage Meat	4	2		
Sponge Mixture	1	1		
Suet		1		
Sugar	1			
Tea	2			
Tinned Tomatoes		1		
Tomato Chutney		1		1
Tomato Juice		1		
Vinogar		1		
Whisky	5			
White Pepper	1			
Yeast Tablets		1		
Totals	53	45	1	5

The Public Analyst reported on the unsatisfactory samples as follows:

Bread: "This sample was unsatisfactory as it contained a pellet of dough stained with a little oil containing iron".

Ground Almond Substitute: "This substitute had no odour or taste of Almond".

Olives in Brine: "There was on the inside surface of the lid a fair growth of mould and in this respect the sample was unsatisfactory."

Orange: "This orange was submitted for examination owing to unusual colouring and was found to be unfit owing to the presence of bacterial infection".

Powdered Mace: "This sample had not the characteristics of genuine ground mace".

Tomato Chutney: "Moulds present, rendering the chutney unsatisfactory".

In all the above cases, the matter was taken up with the vendors, wholesalers or manufacturers with satisfactory results, in that steps were taken to prevent recurrence of unsatisfactory conditions, and in one case the article was withdrawn from sale by the manufacturers. There were no prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Food Poisoning outbreak.

Total number of outbreaks	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each.	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each.
1	8	-	Staphylococcus aureus	Cooked tongue.

There was one outbreak of food poisoning in which eight cases occurred.

On the 20th. August, a tongue was purchased by Mrs. A. She passed it to a friend, Mrs. B. who cooked it, pressed it, and transferred it to a basin. On the 22nd. the tongue was returned to Mrs. A. who kept it in her larder until the 25th. On the 25th. Mrs. A. gave a tea party when portions of the tongue were consumed. The tongue being more than enough for Mrs. A's needs, a part was given to Miss C. who served the tongue for tea half-an-hour later. At Miss C's, five persons consumed tongue, and three hours later all were taken ill with sickness, diarrhoea and cramp, but recovered the following day.

At Mrs. A's, of the fifteen persons who consumed the tongue, one was taken acutely ill three and a half hours later, and two milder cases occurred five and a half hours later.

The organisms isolated from Mrs. A's nose, and Mrs. B's nose and abraded fingers, were considered to be the same as those found in the tongue, and in the faeces of the sufferers.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Six hundred and seventy-eight cases of infectious diseases were notified to the Department as compared with 533 in 1947, and 379 in 1946.

Summary of Notifications.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Admitted to Isolation Hosp. Eastbourne.</u>	<u>Total Deaths.</u>
Scarlet Fever	11	12	23	22	.
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	11	11	-	.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	21	16	37	-	4
Erysipelas	2	2	4	-	.
Whooping Cough	47	40	87	-	.
Measles	232	229	461	14	.
Dysentery	3	3	6	-	.
Malaria	-	1	1	-	.
Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	-	2	2	.
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	1	1	1	.
Diphtheria	-	1	1	1	.
Paratyphoid B.	14	30	44	42	.
Totals	332	346	678	82	102

Monthly Summary of Notifications.

	Scarlet Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Diphtheria.	Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Paratyphoid B.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Totals.
January	3	2	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
February	3	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12
March	2	-	7	1	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
April	4	-	3	1	11	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
May	-	2	4	-	13	81	-	1	-	-	-	-	101
June	3	-	2	-	6	54	-	-	-	-	-	1	66
July	2	3	1	-	9	73	-	-	-	-	16	-	104
August	2	-	4	-	4	74	1	-	-	-	24	-	109
September	1	2	-	-	10	48	1	-	-	-	4	-	66
October	1	-	3	-	12	99	-	-	-	1	-	-	116
November	1	2	-	-	10	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	23
December.	1	-	4	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total	23	11	37	4	87	461	6	1	1	2	44	1	678

Scarlet Fever. The twenty-three cases of this disease notified were admitted to Isolation Hospitals. Five of the cases were pre-school children, fourteen were children of school age and four were adults.

Diphtheria. The one case of this disease, which was of average severity, occurred in a woman aged 30. She spent 30 days in the Isolation Hospital.

Measles. Four hundred and sixty-one cases were notified (232 males and 229 females), in the following age groups:-

0	-	1 years	.....	7
1	-	3 years	.....	89
3	-	5 years	.....	102
5	-	10 years	.....	234
10	-	15 years	.....	6
15	-	25 years	.....	9
25	-	years and over	.....	14
Total				461

There was one death, a child aged 15 months, from Broncho Pneumonia, complicating Measles.

In 1947, 332 cases were notified.

Anterior Poliomyelitis. Two cases, males aged 15 and 20, were notified.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis. One case, that of a woman visitor aged 55 years was notified. She was discharged from the Infectious Diseases Hospital after a stay of 21 days.

Malaria. One case was notified. It was a recurrence in a woman who originally contracted the disease in French Equatorial Africa.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Eleven cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. The cause was reported to be:

Mastitis	1
Kidney trouble	1
Retained products	1
Wound infection following	
Caesarean section	1
Paratyphoid B	1
Allergic to food	1
Phlebitis	1
Engorged breasts	1
Parametritis	1
Cause not discovered	2
	<u>11</u>

Whooping Cough. Eighty-seven cases were notified (47 males and 40 females), in the following age groups:

0 - 1 years	5
1 - 3 years	20
3 - 5 years	22
5 - 10 years	38
25 years and over	2
Total	<u>87</u>

In 1947, 116 cases were notified.

Paratyphoid B. An explosive outbreak of enteric fever due to Salm.paratyphi B Vi-phage Type "Taunton" occurred during July and August. Some 44 cases were notified. In addition 6 cases were reported from other parts of the country: all six persons had been in Eastbourne during the month of July, and it was considered they contracted the disease during their stay here.

Age and Sex Distribution of Cases.

Age (in years)	Cases		Male and Female.
	Male	Female.	
0 -	-	3	3
2 -	2	7	9
4 -	4	5	9
6 -	2	1	3
8 -	-	-	-
10 -	1	2	3
12 -	-	1	1
14 -	-	-	-
16 -	-	1	1
18 -	-	-	-
20 -	-	5	5
30 -	3	6	9
40 -	1	-	1
50 -	2	1	3
60 plus	-	3	3
Total	15	35	50

Suspicion was first aroused on July 25th. when a patient who had fallen ill on July 16th. was admitted to St. Mary's Hospital. On July 27th. the Public Health Department was informed that five children were in that hospital with pyrexia and other suspicious symptoms. Reports received from the local pathological laboratory indicated that the illness we were dealing with was Paratyphoid B. Infection. All medical practitioners in the Borough were immediately notified by letter sent by hand.

Of the fifty cases confirmed, forty-six were primary, three were secondary, and one may have been primary or secondary. Between July 16th. and July 21st. thirty-two patients were affected and the remainder of the primary cases developed between July 22nd. and 29th. The three definite secondary cases, all home contacts of primary cases, occurred on August 11th. 12th. and 14th. The case which may have been primary or secondary was a woman who was taken ill on August 8th. and was a home contact of a confirmed case.

A detailed and comprehensive investigation was made into the circumstances connected with every case. Water, milk and ice cream were soon excluded as sources of infection. Very early in the course of the investigations circumstantial evidence suggested that one particular article of food which the great majority, if indeed not all, of the sufferers had eaten, might well be the vehicle of infection. The most exhaustive search, however, failed to reveal the source of the trouble; the offending organism was not found in any article of food, and no carrier was discovered amongst persons engaged in the manufacture, handling or distribution of any food.

The majority of the cases presented the text book picture of enteric fever, with continued fever, headache, prostration and constipation. For a time the condition of a few children and elderly females gave some cause for concern, but there was no death, and eventually all the patients made a satisfactory recovery.

Abios. The number of cases brought to the notice of the Department was 51 (39 in 1947 and 437 in 1946).

Ages.

0 - 5	.....	7
5 - 15	.....	18
15 plus	.....	<u>26</u>
Total	.....	<u>51</u>

All those cases attended the Borough Sanatorium Out-patient Clinic for treatment and made 95 attendances. In addition, 10 contacts attended and received one treatment each.

PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIOLOGY.

Dr. A. G. Shera, Director of the Pathological and Bacteriological Department at the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital carried out the following examinations in connection with Public Health Bacteriology. The Laboratory attached to this Hospital is an associated laboratory of the Central Public Health Laboratory Service.

Examination of Nose and Throat Swabs for K.L.B.

	<u>Positive.</u>		<u>Negative.</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
	1st. Jan. to 4th. July	5th. July to 31st. Dec.	1st. Jan. to 4th. July	5th. July to 31st. Dec.	1st. Jan. to 4th. July	5th. July to 31st. Dec.
Practitioners	-	-	18	26	18	26
Isolation Hospital	-	-	51	18	51	18
Clinics (including contacts)	-	-	105	45	105	45
St. Mary's Hospital	-	-	23	6	23	6
Children's Homes	-	-	30	28	30	28
Day Nursery	-	-	-	1	-	1
Maternity Home	-	-	-	2	-	2
Totals	-	-	227	126	227	126

Examination of Nose and Throat Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci.

	<u>Positive.</u>		<u>Negative</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
	<u>1st. Jan</u> <u>to</u> <u>4th. July.</u>	<u>5th. July.</u> <u>to</u> <u>31st. Dec.</u>	<u>1st. Jan.</u> <u>to</u> <u>4th. July.</u>	<u>5th. July.</u> <u>to</u> <u>31st. Dec.</u>	<u>1st. Jan.</u> <u>to</u> <u>4th. July.</u>	<u>5th. July.</u> <u>to</u> <u>31st.</u>
For Practitioners	7	12	18	17	25	29
For Isolation Hospital	36	14	35	20	71	34
For Clinics	11	-	43	14	54	14
For St. Mary's Hospital	1	-	26	6	27	6
For Children's Homes	-	-	29	25	29	25
For Day Nursery	-	-	-	1	-	1
For Maternity Home	-	-	1	2	1	2
Totals	55	26	152	85	207	111

Examination of Nose and Throat Swabs for Vincents Angina.

For Practitioners	4	4	16	18	20	28
For Isolation Hospital	4	-	25	-	29	-
For Clinics	-	-	3	-	3	-
For St. Mary's Hospital	1	1	15	5	16	-
For Children's Homes	-	-	6	-	6	-
For Maternity Home.	-	-	-	2	-	-
Totals	9	5	65	25	74	38

Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli.

For Practitioners	8	7	49	25	57	3
For Gildredge Hospital	75	88	24	22	99	11
For Chest Clinic	39	39	83	121	122	16
For St. Mary's Hospital.	5	3	32	19	37	2
Totals	127	137	188	187	315	32

Other Specimens.

Public Health	5	2
St. Mary's Hospital	14	1
Private Practitioners	35	7
Isolation Hospital	7	-
Maternity Home	1	-
Totals	62	13

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification Register.

	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
On 1st. Jan. 1948	139	109	48	45	187	154
Add:						
Notifications 1948	34	25	4	3	38	28
Transfers from other areas	23	23	2	1	25	24
Posthumous notifications	-	-	1	1	1	1
Returned to Eastbourne	3	3	-	-	3	3
	199	160	55	50	254	210

	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Deaths from Tuberculosis	9	5	4	1	13	6
Deaths from other causes	3	2	-	-	3	2
Left the Town	22	29	1	1	23	30
Arrested	2	4	4	3	6	7
Lost sight of	4	11	1	4	5	15
	40	51	10	9	50	60

On register 1st. December, 1948	159	109	45	41	204	150
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Number of new cases notified and transfers to the area:

Age Groups.

Under 1 year	1	-	-	-	1	-
- 5 years	-	-	-	2	-	2
- 10 years	1	-	-	-	1	-
10 - 15 years	-	2	4	-	4	2
15 - 20 years	2	4	1	1	3	5
20 - 25 years	6	7	-	1	6	8
25 - 35 years	23	19	1	1	24	20
35 - 45 years	10	9	1	-	11	9
45 - 55 years	7	3	-	-	7	3
55 - 65 years	4	2	-	-	4	2
Over 65 years	3	2	-	-	3	2
	57	48	7	5	64	53

Of the 117 cases notified, 59 respiratory and 9 non-respiratory were new cases not previously notified in any other district. In 1947, of the eighty-four cases notified, 36 respiratory and 10 non-respiratory were new cases.

Notifications, including transfers, in the last 30 years. (The last two columns give the total "new" cases annually).

	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>		<u>New Cases.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Respiratory.</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>
1948	57	48	7	5	59	9
1947	42	31	7	4	36	10
1946	54	51	12	8	65	15
1945	38	35	12	11	43	15
1944	21	23	10	18	28	22
1943	16	19	6	7	26	12
1942	18	14	9	6	29	14
1941	29	14	5	7	33	11
1940	30	13	11	4	30	10
1939	22	22	6	5	29	3
1938	33	25	12	7	28	14
1937	34	26	6	10	39	15
1936	41	18	12	7	40	16
1935	33	29	14	8	43	20
1934	44	33	7	14	56	17
1933	42	25	9	9	44	14
1932	64		27		37	21
1931	60		20		41	15
1930	81		21		49	16
1929	61		27		46	21
1928	71		16		49	15
1927	68		25		40	23
1926	92		28			
1925	69		21			
					98	
					72	

	<u>Respiratory.</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>	<u>New Cases.</u>
1924	104	14	79
1923	149	57	127
1922	116	25	90
1921	93	41	-
1920	85	19	-
1919	69	24	-

Deaths. There were 19 deaths from Tuberculosis, 14 from respiratory causes and 5 from non-respiratory.

The death rates per 1,000 of the population were:

Respiratory	0.25
Non-respiratory	0.09
All forms	0.34

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 187.

NURSING HOMES.

During the year, one Nursing Home was registered, and one re-registered on change of ownership. At the end of the year there were 13 Registered Nursing Homes providing 140 beds. Two of these Homes were available for maternity cases.

Exemption from registration was granted in one case of a Home not carried on for profit.

These Homes were inspected at intervals during the year by myself and my medical staff.

NURSES ACTS 1943 and 1945.

NURSING AGENCIES.

The two registered Nursing Agencies in existence at the commencement of the year were re-registered during the year.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948.

This Act provides for the registration of certain premises where children are received to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof, or for any longer period not exceeding six days, and of persons who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of 5 to be looked after as above mentioned.

No premises or persons were registered under this Act during the year.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948.

The above Act came into operation on the 5th. July, 1948.

Miss R. E. M. Fish was appointed Children's Officer, and commenced duty on December 1st. From that date she took over responsibility for children deprived of normal home life.

In connection with the supervision of Infant Life Protection cases an arrangement was made whereby the visits would, for the time being, be done by the Health Visitors.

A. Children's Homes. The number of cases dealt with in these Homes was as follows:

In Homes on 1st. January, 1948	34
Admitted during the year -	
Short stay cases	31
Permanent cases	32
Discharged during the year	57
Remaining in the Homes on 31st. December, 1948	40

B. Boarding-Out. Much difficulty was again experienced in finding suitable homes in which to board out children.

At the beginning of the year 7 children were boarded out. During the year 2 children were placed with foster parents and one was removed, leaving 8 cases boarded out at the end of the year.

In addition, 3 children from the areas of other local authorities were boarded out in Eastbourne, making 7 children in all under this heading.

C. Children Committed to the Care of the Local Authority. Of the 5 boys and 2 girls in the care of the Local Authority, 1 boy and 2 girls continued to be boarded out and 4 boys remained in the Children's Homes.

No child was committed to the care of the Local Authority during 1948.

D. Infant Life Protection. At the end of the year 21 foster mothers were receiving 30 children for fee or reward. The children in the care of foster mothers were visited regularly by the Health Visitors.

E. Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939. Forty-four notices of reception and 34 of removal were received during the year under Section 7.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

The duties of the Local Health Authority under this Act are administered by a Committee of the Council known as the Health Services Committee which meets monthly.

A General Health Services Sub-Committee deals with the routine details connected with the administration of the Act, and meets monthly.

The Mental Health Service is dealt with by the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and three other members of the Health Services Committee, and this Sub-Committee meets quarterly.

SECTION 21 - HEALTH CENTRES.

It is the duty of the Local Health Authority to provide, equip and maintain health Centres available for the provision of general medical services by medical practitioners, general dental services by dental practitioners, pharmaceutical services by registered pharmacists, etc.

The Council has decided that a main health centre shall in due course, be provided centrally, with district health centres in suitable positions in the outlying parts of the Borough.

A site has been selected for the main centro, and sites for district centres are being considered.

SECTION 22 - CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

The Council's proposals under this Section which have been approved by the Minister of Health provide for the following services:

The appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer of Health to devote 60% of his time to the Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Ante Natal Clinics	- 2 to 4 sessions weekly.
Post Natal Clinics	- 1 to 2 sessions weekly.
Infant Welfare Centres	- 5 sessions weekly.

The appointment of an Assistant Dental Officer for duties in connection with dental inspection and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children between 2 and 5 years of age.

Supply of welfare foods.
 Provision of Maternity Outfits.
 Provision of Day Nurseries.
 The use of Homes for Unmarried Mothers and their Children.
 Health Education.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:

A. Births. Seven hundred and ninety-nine of the live births which took place in the Borough were notified as follows:

Maternity Home	440	
Local Authority's Domiciliary Midwives	240	
St. Mary's Hospital	2	
Private Medical Practitioners	2	
Private Midwives	34	
Nursing Homes	81	
	<u>799</u>	(972 in 1947)

In addition, 7 live births were not notified (17 in 1947)

Twenty-seven still births were notified (28 in 1947)

B. Clinics.

(1) Ante-Natal. Ante-Natal clinics continued to be held at the Maternity Home for domiciliary cases on Tuesday afternoons. The following are details as to attendances:

	<u>1st. Jan</u> to <u>4th. July.</u>	<u>5th. July</u> to <u>31st. Dec.</u>
Number of expectant mothers attending	262	211
Number of attendances	990	762
Number of visits to Homes for Ante-Natal Examination	621	603

(2) Post-Natal. This clinic, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Crook, Obstetric Surgeon, was held at the Maternity Home on Monday afternoons.

(3) Infant Welfare Centres were held weekly at Avenue House, Acacia Villa, Se Hamden Park Hall and St. Elisabeth's Hall, Victoria Drive. The total number of children under 5 years of age who first attended at the Centres during the year, and who on the date of their first attendance were:

	<u>1st. Jan</u> to <u>4th. July.</u>	<u>5th. July</u> to <u>31st. Dec.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 1 year of age	266	236	502
Over 1 year of age	85	63	148
Total number of children who attended the Centre during the year	1071	538	1609
Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who at the end of the year were :			
Under 1 year of age			678
Over 1 year of age			931
Total attendances of children at the Centres during the year:			
Under 1 year of age	3686	3417	7103
Over 1 year of age	1479	1316	2795

(4) Home Visiting. The total number of visits paid during the year by the Health Visitors was:

To Expectant Mothers:

First visits	42	80	122
Total visits	48	108	156

To Children under 1 year of age:

First visits	382	351	733
Total visits	1806	2218	4024

To Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years:

First visits	287	377	664
Total visits	1964	3103	5067

Dental Care. The services of a Local Dental Surgeon were available at three sessions weekly for the dental inspection and treatment of mothers and children up to August. On the 13th. September a full-time Assistant Dental Officer took up duty.

The Senior Dental Officer reports:

"Two hundred expectant and 58 nursing mothers were seen during the year at the Avenue House clinic, making 973 attendances. One hundred pre-school children were also seen and made 172 attendances.

Three hundred and ninety-eight fillings were inserted in permanent teeth and 93 in temporary teeth.

Extractions numbered 364 permanent teeth and 51 temporary, and in addition, 84 dentures were constructed.

One hundred and sixty-six sessions were devoted to this work.

The importance of dental health to all classes of the community is now generally recognised, but its special importance to these particular groups has not, until fairly recently, been regarded with any special significance.

The encouraging results in the school dental service, shown by the consistent rise in the acceptance rate for treatment, are the consequence of years of education of the general public in dental matters, and of the provision of a comprehensive and efficient dental service.

If we are to achieve similar results in the treatment of mothers and pre-school children, further efforts will have to be made in the field of propaganda, especially with regard to the pre-school child.

In past years, the toddler has on only too many occasions made his first acquaintance with the dentist after several sleepless nights with an infected tooth, a condition which usually necessitates the use of a general anaesthetic for extraction purposes. The pain of operation is abolished by anaesthesia, but the whole procedure is to many young children a very terrifying experience.

To obviate this, our first aim must be to carry out routine inspections at regular intervals, in order that dental caries can be diagnosed and treated in its early incipient stages. Expectant mothers are being impressed with the importance of dental inspection at an early stage in their pregnancy, and the mothers of the pre-school children are being encouraged, by all possible means, to bring their children to the routine inspections carried out at the four child welfare clinics.

At its present stage, this arrangement usually only includes those who already attend the welfare centres, but it is hoped in the future to extend this so that all children between the ages of two and five may have the opportunity of this regular check on their dental condition.

If we can persuade these young patients, that a visit to the dentist is not necessarily something to be feared and dreaded, but merely a part of the ordinary routine of life, I feel sure we are well on our way towards achieving a considerable improvement in the standard of their dental health."

The following are details of treatment carried out:

1st. January to 4th. July - 76 Sessions.

	<u>Expectant Mothers.</u>	<u>Nursing Mothers.</u>	<u>Pre-School Children.</u>
Inspected	87	35	44
Needing Treatment	73	30	34
Treated	68	30	34
Made Dentally Fit	47	23	26

Treatment:

Extractions:			
Temporary	-	-	28
Permanent	93	65	-
Fillings:			
Temporary	-	-	58
Permanent	170	40	-
General Anaesthetics	21	17	21
Other Operations:			
Temporary	-	-	66
Permanent	177	84	-
Dentures fitted	23	16	-
Attendances	319	142	84

5th. July to 31st. December. - 90 Sessions.

Inspected	113	23	56
Needing Treatment	101	23	50
Treated	90	23	45
Made Dentally Fit	63	23	42

Expectant Mothers. Nursing Mothers. Pre-School Children.

Treatment:

Extractions:			
Temporary	-	-	23
Permanent	152	54	-
Fillings:			
Temporary	-	-	35
Permanent	162	26	-
General Anaesthetics	36	15	13
Othor Operations:			
Temporary	-	-	87
Permanent	254	71	-
Donturos fitted	30	15	-
Attendances	387	125	88

Care of Premature Infants.

	<u>1st. Jan</u> to <u>4th. July.</u>	<u>5th. July</u> to <u>31st. Dec.</u>
Number of premature babies notified	19	27
Number born:		
(a) At home	7 (including 1 set of twins)	10 (including 1 set of twins)
(b) In Maternity Home	12	15 (including 1 set of twins)
(c) In St. Mary's Hospital	-	2 (twins)
(d) In Nursing Homes	-	-
Number of those born who diod in tho first 24 hours:		
(a) At homo	-	-
(b) In Maternity Homo	-	-
(c) In St. Mary's Hospital	-	-
(d) In Nursing Homos	-	-
Number of those who survived at tho end of one month:		
(a) Born at homo	6	10
(b) Born in Maternity Homo	10	13
(c) Born in St. Mary's Hospital ..	-	1
(d) Born in Nursing Homes	-	-

Unmarried Mothors. Twenty-seven unmarried expectant mothers were brought to the notico of the Department. Their confinements took place as follows:

Municipal Maternity Homo	21
Nursing Home	1
At own homo	3
Not confined at tho end of the year	2

Bell Hostel. This Mother and Baby Homo with 16 beds for post-natal cases and 16 cots, admitted 48 cases:

	<u>1st. Jan</u> to <u>4th. July.</u>	<u>5th. July</u> to <u>31st. Dec.</u>
Total Admissions	23	25
Eastbourn cases	3	2

House of the Good Shepherd. The following ante-natal cases were accommodated at this hostel:

	<u>1st. Jan</u> to <u>4th. July.</u>	<u>5th. July</u> to <u>31st. Dec.</u>
Total expectant mothers	13	14
Eastbourne cases	2	4

F. Food. The Ministry of Food Welfare Service ensures that, irrespective of mother, expectant and nursing mothers and young children can obtain milk, orange juice and cod liver oil or vitamin tablets, essentials to health and growth.

Milk for these priority classes is available at the low price of 1¹/₂d. per pint. For babies under one year, National Dried Milk is provided at 10¹/₂d. per tin. Cod liver oil is provided free for expectant mothers and children up to 5 years. For mothers who cannot take cod liver oil, chocolate coated Vitamin A and D tablets are available free. In addition, orange juice is provided at 5d. per bottle for expectant and nursing mothers and children up to five years.

Although the number taking advantage of this valuable service in Eastbourne is above the average national level, there is room for greater improvement in the uptake.

In the year ended 31st. December, 1948, the following issues of Milk Foods and Vitamin products were made by the local Food Office:-

National Dried Milk - full and half cream	29,263	1 lb. tins
Orange juice	62,243	bottles.
Cod Liver Oil	13,877	bottles.
Vitamin A and D Tablets (each packet contains six weeks supply)	3,093	packets.

Special issues of milk and other foods, other than supplies from the Ministry of Food Welfare Service, were issued from the Local Authority's four Welfare Centres. Details of the foods issued and the quantities supplied during the year were as follows:

Full Cream (Cow & Gate)	3,339	packets.
Half Cream (Cow & Gate)	1,088	packets.
Trufood	1,458	tins.
Peptalac	8	tins.
Casydrol	8	tins.
Virol	1,919	cartons.
Cod Liver Oil & Malt	90	cartons.
Magnesia	51	bottles.
Nadola	63	bottles.

G. Orthopaedic Treatment. Mr. J. A. Cholmelcy, the Orthopaedic Consultant from the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, continued his monthly visits during the year.

Thirty-six pre-school children made 65 attendances to see the Orthopaedic Consultant.

The following is a detailed report of the treatments given by the Physiotherapist.

	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Discharged.</u>	<u>Remaining on Treatment.</u>
<u>Congenital Deformities.</u>			
Club Foot	1	1	-
Talipes Metatarsal Varus	7	4	3
Talipes Calcaneo Varus	1	1	-
Irregular Toes	6	5	1

<u>Congenital Deformities (cont).</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Discharged.</u>	<u>Remaining on Treatment.</u>
Sprengels Shoulder	1	1	-
Congenital Shortening of Ulna	1	1	-
Cervical Rib	1	1	-
Spastic Paralysis	4	1	3
Congenital Flat Feet	2	-	2
Pes Valgus	4	2	2

Birth Injuries.

Torticollis	4	2	2
Erbs Paralysis	2	-	2

Other Deformities.

Bow Legs	10	9	1
Knock Knees	17	13	4
Ant. Poliomyelitis	3	-	3
Postural Intoeing	8	6	2
Flat Foot	10	6	4

Summary.

Total number of Patients	82
Total number of attendances	550
Total number of discharges	53
Total number remaining on treatment	29

ULTRA VIOLET RAY TREATMENT.

Total number of patients	50
Total number of attendances	1098
Total number of discharges	33
Total number remaining on treatment	17

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Discharged.</u>	<u>Remaining on Treatment.</u>
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Disability.

Debility	23	13	10
Recurrent Bronchitis	1	-	1
Recurrent Colds	5	3	2
Bronchial Catarrh	6	5	1
Asthma	1	-	1
Cervical Glands	1	1	-
Chilblains	1	1	-
Other Conditions	12	10	2
	50	33	17

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The circumstances relating to four pre-school children were referred by the Public Health Department to Mr. A. Banyard, the local Inspector of this Society, necessitating 31 visits by him.

In addition to these cases, Mr. Banyard reports that he investigated the circumstances under which 38 children (0 - 2 years) and 39 children (2 to 5 years) were cared for.

Day Nurseries. The Day Nursery at Salchurst Road, with accommodation for 40 children continued to function throughout the year, and the Princes Park Nursery at the East end of the town, with accommodation for 50 children, was completed and opened for the reception of children on 16th. September.

The following table shows the average daily attendance of children during the year:

	<u>Salchurst Road</u> <u>Nursery.</u>	<u>Princes Park</u> <u>Nursery.</u>
January	23.2	-
February	29.3	-
March	33.3	-
April	33.4	-
May	35.1	-
June	34.1	-
July	34.5	-
August	21.3	-
September	17.7	-
October	20.5	28.8
November	25.5	34.7
December.	27.3	34.3

J. Infectious Diseases.

1st. January to 4th. July, 1948.

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum.		Puerperal Pyrexia.	
	Confinements.					
	Domi- ciliary	Institut- ional	Domi- ciliary	Institut- ional	Domi- ciliary	Instit- ional
1. Number of cases notified	-	-	-	-	2	2
2. Number of cases visited	-	-	-	-	2	2
3. Number of cases for whom Home Nursing was provided by the Local Authority.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Number of cases removed to Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-

5th. July to 31st. December.

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum.		Puerperal Pyrexia.	
	Confinements.					
	Domi- ciliary	Institut- ional	Domi- ciliary	Institut- ional	Domi- ciliary	Institut- ional
1. Number of cases notified	-	-	-	-	1	6
2. Number of cases visited	-	-	-	-	1	6
3. Number of cases for whom Home Nursing was provided by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Number of cases removed to Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION 23 - MIDWIVES SERVICE.

The Council's proposals, which have received the approval of the Minister of Health, provide for the employment of 5 whole-time midwives, and for the co-ordination of the Midwives Service with the Health Visiting, Home Nursing, Domestic Help and Care of Mothers and Young Children Services. The proposals also include the appointment of a Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, the provision of transport, of apparatus for Gas and Air Analgesia and for the training of midwives in its use.

Four midwives have been employed since 5th. July, 1948, all of whom have motor transport. Three sets of Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus were in use, and a fourth has now been procured.

The following are the details of the work carried out by the midwives:

	<u>1st. Jan</u> to <u>4th. July.</u>	<u>5th. July</u> to <u>31st. Dec.</u>
<u>Bookings.</u>		
Number of cases on the Register on 1st. January, 1948..	115	-
" " " " " 5th. July, 1948 ...	-	98
Bookings during the period	147	113
Number of cases on the Register on 4th. July, 1948....	98	-
" " " " " 31st. December, 1948 ..	-	91
<u>Confinements.</u>		
Midwives cases	90	65
Doctors cases	47	42
Abortions	8	5
Number of visits paid during labour	320	249
Number of visits paid during puerperium	2718	1983
<u>Gas and Air Analgesia.</u>		
Midwifery cases	61	48
Maternity cases	45	33
<u>Medical Aid.</u>		
Number of cases in which medical aid was sought	33	26
<u>Reasons:</u>		
<u>Ante-Natal:</u>		
Hyperpiesis	2	2
Albuminuria	1	1
<u>During Labour:</u>		
Delayed Second Stage	1	2
Retained Placenta	1	1
Post-Partum Haemorrhage	1	1
Malpresentation	1	-
<u>Puerperium:</u>		
Ruptured Perineum	13	13
Pyrexia	4	4
Poor general condition	1	1

	<u>1st. Jan</u> to <u>4th. July.</u>	<u>5th. July</u> to <u>31st. Dec.</u>
<u>For Infant:</u>		
Hare-lip	1	-
Poor General Condition	2	-
Prematurity	1	-
Sticky Eyes	4	1
Number of cases referred to Obstetric Consultant	25	18

Reasons for reference:

Breech Presentation	5	7
? Twins	8	3
? Stage of pregnancy	1	1
Disproportion	8	4
Post Mature	3	-
Hydramnios	-	1
Transverse Lie	-	1
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	-	1
Cases referred to own private doctors	6	9
Referred by Obstetric Consultant for X-ray examination	10	7

Transferred to Maternity Home.

Reasons:

Ante-Natal:

Surgical Induction	8	2
Toxaemia	1	1
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	-	1

Puerperium:

Unsatisfactory home conditions	-	1
--------------------------------------	---	---

Transferred to St. Mary's Hospital.

Reasons:

Ante-Natal:

Threatened Abortion	3	-
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	-	1
Toxaemia	-	1

MIDWIVES ACT.

Thirty-seven midwives gave notice of intention to practise, 25 of whom were employed in Hospitals and Nursing Homes, 4 in the Council's Midwives' Service and of the remainder, one was in regular private practice.

Twelve midwives gave notice of their intention to practise as maternity nurses.

Medical Aid was sought by a midwife in private practice on two occasions.

Breech Presentation	1
Ruptured Perineum	1

SECTION 24 - HEALTH VISITING.

This Section of the Act extends the scope of the work for which Health Visitors were originally appointed beyond the visiting of mothers and children by including the duty of visiting persons in their homes suffering from illness, and aged persons. The Health Visitor is now concerned with the health of the household as a whole, including the preservation of health and precautions against the spread of infection, and in health education.

The number of visits paid by Health Visitors under these headings since 5th. July, 1948, was 1,872.

SECTION 25 - HOME NURSING.

As from 5th. July, the Local Health Authority established its own Home Nursing Service. The staff and equipment of the Eastbourne District Nursing Association was taken over by the Council.

Under the Council's proposals as approved by the Minister, a Superintendent Nursing Officer was appointed and a staff of the equivalent of 8 full time nurses, to be increased to 12 according to the demands on the service, was authorised. At the end of the year, eight full time nurses and one part-time nurse were employed. In addition, one Home Nurse was undergoing a course of District Nursing at one of the Queen's Institute Training Homes.

The former Central Relief Office was adapted as accommodation for this Service and provides offices for the Superintendent Nursing Officer and clerical staff, writing room for the nursing staff, sterilising room and stores.

Sick room equipment is available on loan at a charge according to an approved scale, or free in necessitous cases.

The Home Nursing Service is co-ordinated with the Midwifery, Health Visiting, Care of Mothers and Young Children, and Domestic Help Services.

The following are particulars of cases dealt with from 5th. July, to 31st. December:

	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Visits.</u>
Medical	208	3751
Surgical	130	2011
Chronic	87	6234
Tuberculosis	6	126
Infectious Diseases	<u>3</u>	<u>30</u>
	<u>434</u>	<u>12152</u>

In addition, 328 other visits were made by the Nurses.

One hundred and twenty items of sick room equipment were supplied on loan in 69 cases.

SECTION 26 - VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

This Section imposes a duty on every Local Health Authority of making arrangements for the vaccination of persons in their area against small-pox, and the immunisation of such persons against diphtheria.

A. VACCINATION.

From July 5th. to December 31st. thirteen vaccinations were carried out by the medical staff of the Local Health Authority. In addition returns were received from general medical practitioners relating to vaccination by them of fifty-four persons.

Of the above cases, 52 were primary vaccinations, and 15 re-vaccinations

B. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Six hundred and forty-five children under 5 years and 54 children between the ages of 5 and 15 were immunised by the staff of the department.

In addition, returns were sent in by general practitioners of immunisation by them of 28 children under 5 years and one between 5 and 15 years.

Re-inforcing doses were given to children as follows:

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>By Staff of the Department.</u>	<u>By General Practitioners</u>
5 - 6	130	1
6 - 7	57	2
7 - 8	131	1
8 - 9	52	-
14 and over	116	-
	<u>486</u>	<u>4</u>

Total

490

The Department's immunisation records show that at the end of the year 1,968 children aged 0 - 5 and 4,560 between 5 - 15 years had been immunised, as follows:

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Under 1	66
1 - 2	397
2 - 3	576
3 - 4	438
4 - 5	<u>491</u>
	1968
5 - 6	467
6 - 7	499
7 - 8	404
8 - 9	429
9 - 10	<u>455</u>
	2254
10 - 11	492
11 - 12	470
12 - 13	508
13 - 14	428
14 - 15	<u>408</u>
	<u>2306</u>
	<u>6528</u>

This represents 49.62 per cent of the children in the age group 0 - 5 and 66.22 per cent in the age groups 5 - 15 years.

The general school records, however, indicate that of the 5,577 on school registers at the end of the year, 4,545, representing 82 per cent of children attending the Local Authority's Schools, had been immunised.

The immunising re-agent in general use was Alum Precipitated Toxoid supplied by the Public Health Laboratory Service. For older children Toxoid-Antitoxin Floccules was used and obtained from the same source.

In the table which follows, the number of immunisations carried out through the Department since the commencement of the campaign in 1939 is shown.

	<u>Dec.1939</u> <u>to</u> <u>Dec.1940.</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	36
2	14	54	209	217	241	364	453	558	606	2716
3	24	68	91	39	12	55	49	13	31	382
4	19	58	83	33	12	21	24	14	25	289
5	24	72	100	36	8	17	20	8	11	296
6	37	75	110	19	5	16	21	17	24	324
7	26	56	91	13	3	12	5	4	5	215
8	31	78	70	8	3	5	8	3	5	211
9	23	70	63	12	3	6	16	5	3	201
10	33	75	65	6	2	9	10	2	6	208
11	20	66	66	8	-	7	3	2	2	174
12	42	82	48	6	1	3	2	2	3	189
13	66	66	39	5	5	2	5	3	1	192
14	68	70	43	7	-	2	9	3	4	206
15	14	13	17	4	2	2	1	3	2	58
and over 2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	443	906	1095	413	297	521	626	673	728	5702

Station:

5	-	-	1700	1400	2050	2910	3390	3949	3966
15	-	-	3200	3400	4050	4970	5720	5957	6886

Communications

<u>Diphtheria:</u>	24	7	3	1	-	1	1	-	1 (adult)
							(a)		

Deaths from

<u>Diphtheria:</u>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
							(a)		

(a) Visitor. (Brother found to be suffering from Diphtheritic paralysis).

SECTION 27 - AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This Section imposes on the Local Health Authority the duty of making provision for securing that ambulances and other means of transport are available where necessary for the conveyance of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness, or expectant and nursing mothers, from places in their area to places in or outside their area. This duty may be carried out either by the provision by the Authority themselves of the necessary ambulances, and other means of transport with the necessary staff, or by making arrangements with voluntary organisations or persons.

The Authority decided to enter into an arrangement with the Eastbourne Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade whereby that body continued the efficient service hitherto provided by them, on payment of an annual charge. Under the agreement, the Brigade provide 5 ambulances and 2 sitting case cars, together with the necessary staff. In addition the ambulance owned by the Authority, and used for infectious diseases was transferred to the Brigade.

Details of the work carried out by St. John Ambulance Brigade during the year was as follows:

	<u>1st. Jan.</u> to <u>4th. July.</u>	<u>5th. July</u> to <u>31st. Dec.</u>
<u>Ambulances (4)</u>		
Cases	1051	1427
Mileage	16999	23127
<u>Sitting-case cars (2).</u>		
Cases	335	757
Mileage	13081	30415
<u>Infectious Diseases Ambulance (1)</u>		
Cases	-	130
Mileage	-	1112
<u>Hospital Car Service.</u>		
Cases	-	22
Mileage	-	1322

SECTION 28 - PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

The Council's approved proposals under this Section cover Tuberculosis, Mental Illness or Defectiveness and other types of illness, including Venereal Diseases. A supply of sick room equipment is available in conjunction with the Home Nursing Service for loan to such persons as may require it at a charge fixed in accordance with a Scale of Income.

A. TUBERCULOSIS.

The following facilities are available for the assistance of tuberculous persons:

- (a) Assistance in making arrangements for the boarding out of children of tuberculous persons where necessary, either with relatives or through the Care of Children Committee of the Local Authority.
- (b) The loan of beds and bedding to enable patients to sleep alone.
- (c) The provision of nursing requisites and sputum flasks.
- (d) The provision of extra nourishment and clothing.
- (e) Assistance in the securing of adequate housing accommodation by representation to the Housing Committee of the Local Authority or otherwise.
- (f) Advice and assistance regarding the provision of financial support under social security legislation or through voluntary organisations.
- (g) Advice and assistance to suitable patients in obtaining the benefit of the arrangements made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act where those are appropriate, and in supplementing the working of the official scheme where necessary.
- (h) Such other facilities as may seem expedient and desirable for the benefit and preservation of the health of tuberculous persons and their families and dependents.

The part-time services of an Occupational Therapist (the Home Teacher of the Blind) are available for occupational instruction in their homes of such tuberculous persons who are fit and willing for such instruction.

In addition to attendance at Chest Clinics and Artificial Pacumothorax nics, the Social Worker (Health Visitor) paid 1,174 visits to tuberculous sons and contacts in their own homes and in hospitals.

ra Nourishment.

Of the thirty-five thousand, seven hundred and ninety pints of milk plied free, twenty thousand, nine hundred and fifty pints were issued to patients the rate of one pint per day, and fourteen thousand, eight hundred end forty ts at the rate of two pints per day. The cases assisted were as follows:

Children (Males 5 - Females 6)	.....	11
Adult males	.....	68
Adult females	.....	<u>41</u>
Total	.....	<u>120</u>

B. MENTAL ILLNESS OR DEFECTIVENESS.

Facilities available for this class are set out in the section of s report under Section 51 of the Act.

C. OTHER TYPES OF ILLNESS.

The services of Social Workers (Health Visitors) are available for the low up of contacts of venereal diseases, such contacts being notified in fidenee from the Venereal Diseases Clinic of the Regional Hospital Board.

Such services are also available for the following up of persons charged from hospital and the Social Workers carry out these duties in close ison with the Home Nursing Service.

SECTION 29 - DOMESTIC HELP.

Prior to the passing of the National Health Service Act, the Local ority were operating a Home Help Service in connection with Maternity and ld Welfare and the equivalent of 7 full time home and domestic helps were loyed.

As from 5th. July, 1949, a Domestic Help Service was established under Act, available for duties in the homes of expectant and nursing mothers, persons are ill or who have illness in the home, aged persons, and homes in which there mental defectives or children not over compulsory school age. Charges for service were made appropriate to the means of the assisted persons, and in ordance with an approved scale.

Under the Council's proposals, a staff equivalent to 8 full time domestic ps is authorised, increasing according to need to 12 by July, 1949 and to 20 uly, 1950.

The following are details of the cases attended:

	<u>1st. Jan</u> to <u>4th. July.</u>	<u>5th. July</u> to <u>31st. Dec.</u>
Home Help	23	-
Domestic Help	69	121

	<u>1st. Jan</u> to <u>4th. July.</u>	<u>5th. July</u> to <u>31st. Dec.</u>
Of the cases assisted, assessment according to the Authority's scale was made as follows:		
<u>Home Help.</u>		
Free	3	-
Part cost	3	-
Full cost	17	-
<u>Domestic Help.</u>		
Free	8	11
Part cost	6	7
Full cost	46	68
<u>Special Cases.</u> (assessed either free or below scale)		
Domestic Help	9	35

SECTION 51 - MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Under this Section the Local Health Authority submitted proposals to the Minister of Health for the carrying out of their duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 - 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913.

These proposals, which were approved by the Minister, provide for the control of the Service by the Local Health Services Committee and makes the Medical Officer of Health responsible for the organisation, control and medical direction of the Service. Three male Authorised Officers were appointed part-time in the Service and provision was made for the appointment of a whole-time female mental health worker, who will also act as an Authorised Officer. The part-time services of a home trainer are available for training suitable mental defectives in their homes, and this work has up to the present been carried out by the Home Teacher for the Blind.

No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations, but the services provided by the Guardianship Society at Brighton are used in connection with the placing of mental defectives under Guardianship.

The Senior Authorised Officer has attended a two months Course arranged by the National Association for Mental Health.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 - 1930.

St. Mary's Hospital.

From July 5th. to the end of the year, the Authorised Officers were responsible for the admission of 4 cases to St. Mary's Hospital, two being admitted under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 and two accepting admission voluntarily. Of these 4 cases, one was certified under Section 14 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and entered a mental hospital as a voluntary patient, and two were discharged.

Hellingly and St. Francis' Hospitals.

Of the 18 persons certified and removed to Hellingly and St. Francis' Hospitals, under Summary Reception Orders, (Section 14 of the Lunacy Act, 1890) 17 were admitted direct from their own homes. In addition, one child classified as an Idiot was admitted under Section 14.

Voluntary Patients.

Arrangements were made by the Authorised Officers for the admission to Mental Hospitals of 22 persons, including the one from St. Mary's Hospital.

Temporary Patients.

No cases were dealt with under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

Out-Patients.

Arrangements were made for the attendance of one person at Hellingly Hospital for treatment.

The following table shows the hospital position during 1948:

	<u>St. Francis'</u> <u>Hospital.</u>			<u>Hellingly</u> <u>Hospital.</u>			<u>Other</u> <u>Hospitals.</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>
Patients in Hospital 31.12.47	49	106	-	1	1	13	-	5	-
Patients admitted during 1948	17	42	-	14	28	2	-	2	-
Patients discharged during 1948	21	50	-	4	10	-	-	2	-
Patients re-classified	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-
Patients died during 1948	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Patients in Hospital 31.12.48	44	94	-	10	19	7	-	4	-

(Transfer from a hospital in another area)

After Care.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Medical Superintendents of the Mental Hospitals notify the Medical Officer of Health of discharged cases which after care is required. No such cases were notified in 1948.

Mental Deficiency Acts 1913 - 1938.

Five males were added to the Register during 1948, two being notified by the Local Education Authority and three on ascertainment.

Four males were removed from the Register, two after re-examination and de-certification, one on removal to another area, and one on certification under the Lunacy Acts.

Three females were added to the Register on ascertainment, one died in an Institution and two were removed from the Register on the termination of orders by the Board of Control.

The position with regard to mental defectives on 31st. December, 1948, is as follows:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
In Institutions	30	25	55
On Licence from Institutions	3	3	6
Under Guardianship	5	10	15
Under Supervision	38	39	77
	<u>76</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>153</u>

The 55 Institution cases were distributed as follows:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Houghton Lodge, Near Lewes	2	-
St. Helens Hospital, Hastings	1	-
Newton Llandidloes Public Assistance Institution	1	-
Centry Colony, Bristol	11	-
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol	8	8
Northam Colony, Bristol	1	-
Marvin Park Certified Institution, Herts	1	-

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Princess Christian Farm Colony, Hildenborough	2	-
Pewsey Colony, Wilts	1	-
Rampton State Institution	2	2
St. Teresa's Certified Institution, Near Farnham	-	12
The Old Rectory, Bathwick Hill, Bath	-	1
Etloc House Certified Institution, Leyton	-	2
	<u>30</u>	<u>25</u>

Domiciliary assistance to mental defectives was dealt with through the Department up to July 4th, twenty-three cases receiving a total of £708. 5s. Od. through weekly payments ranging from 7/6d. to £1. 15s. Od. in individual cases.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

This Act came into operation on 5th. July, 1948; and the Medical Officer of Health was designated as the Officer responsible to the Council for the services provided under the Act.

The duties of the Council under the Act are carried out through a specially appointed Committee known as the Welfare Services Committee.

The administrative duties were transferred to the Public Health Department, to the staff of which were transferred the former Social Welfare Officer and the Relieving Officer's Assistant.

1. PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION.

(a) Aged, Infirm and Others in need of Care and Attention. The provision of residential accommodation under Section 21(1)(a) of the Act was made by the Council as follows:

(i) Permanent Arrangements. Cavendish Lodge, Cavendish Place, owned by the Council, provides accommodation for 26 men. From 5th. July, to the end of the year, the admissions and discharges from this Home were as follows:

In Home on 5th. July, 1948	26
Admitted since	3
Discharged	3
Died	-
Remaining in Home on 31st. December, 1948	26

(ii) Temporary Arrangements. Until the acquisition of further property by the Council is possible, arrangements were made temporarily for accommodation in St. Luke's Home, Eastbourne, and at St. Mary's Hospital.

The numbers accommodated in this temporary accommodation for the period 5th. July to 31st. December, 1948, were as follows:

	<u>St. Luke's Home.</u>	<u>St. Mary's Hospital.</u>
In Home on 5th. July, 1948	26	1
Admitted since	17	11
Discharged	10	3
Died	-	-
Remaining in on 31st. December 1948	33	9

The classification of the cases remaining in the above Homes on 31st. December, was as follows:

	<u>Cavendish Lodge.</u>	<u>St. Luke's Home.</u>	<u>St. Mary's Hospital.</u>
(a) Aged Persons	20	22	7
(b) Physically and Mentally Infirm	2	-	2
(c) Blind or Partially Sighted	2	8	-
(d) Deaf and Dumb	-	1	-
(e) Epileptic	1	2	-
(f) Cripples	1	-	-
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 9

(iii) Cases in other Homes or Institutions. The following cases were accommodated in the undermentioned Homes or Institutions at the end of the year:

Blind - One - Bolnoy Court Home for the Blind, Bolnoy, Sussex.
 Epileptics - Five - Two at Chalfont Colony, Buckinghamshire.
 Two at Lingfield Epileptic Colony, Surrey.
 One at Meath Home, Godalming, Surrey.

(b) Accommodation for Temporarily Homeless Persons. The provision of accommodation for evicted and other temporarily homeless persons has, in the absence of suitable premises, provided a difficult problem. The only accommodation available during 1948 was a portion of the former Casual Block at St. Mary's Hospital, although on occasions, St. Luke's Home has accepted persons when no other accommodation was available.

The following is a summary of the persons dealt with under Section 21 (1)(b) of the Act, during 1948, since 5th. July:

	<u>Men.</u>	<u>Women.</u>	<u>Children.</u>	<u>Family Units.</u>
Provided with accommodation	10	10	13	12
Remaining at 31st. December, 1948	5	6	8	6

One family unit consisting of man, wife and two children was continuously resident during the period 5th. July, to 31st. December, 1948.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

No applications were made to the Court for the compulsory removal of persons under Section 47 during the period 5th. July, to 31st. December, 1948.

CARE OF PROPERTY.

The following are particulars of the cases in which the care of property was undertaken by the Council under Section 48:

Property of hospital patients	Nil
Property of patients in mental homes	3
Property of persons in accommodation provided under Part III of the Act	1

In addition, storage of property was arranged at the request of patients in two cases, and the property of twenty-two cases was taken over from the former Social Welfare Department on 5th. July.

BURIALS.

Under Section 50 of the Act, the burial at the cost of the Authority was arranged in six cases.

5. WELFARE SERVICES.

(a) Blind Persons. Under Section 29 of the Act, the Council's arrangements for promoting the welfare of blind persons were continued, and the following are details relating to blind persons:

There were 93 blind persons on the register at the end of 1947. Twenty-one new cases were certified in the year under review, and eleven were transferred to Eastbourne from other areas. Eight cases died during the year and four were transferred from Eastbourne to other areas. The total on the register at the end of the year was 113 (43 males and 70 females) in the following age groups:

<u>Age Groups.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 5 years	-	-	-
Between 5 and 15 years	1	-	1
Between 16 and 30 years	5	2	7
Between 31 and 50 years	8	2	10
Between 51 and 70 years	10	17	27
Over 70 years	19	49	68
	<u>43</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>113</u>

Domiciliary assistance in accordance with the Council's scale to the amount of £728. 6s. 9d. was afforded to 40 blind persons, up to 4th. July, 1948, through the Department.

(c) Other Handicapped Persons. Although the Minister has not yet prescribed the arrangements to be made by Local Authorities for dealing with the deaf and dumb, cripples, etc. negotiations were in progress at the end of the year with the voluntary associations who are already dealing with these handicapped persons, to continue their services on behalf of the Council.

SERVICES TAKEN OVER BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

HOSPITAL SERVICES (1st. January to 4th. July)

A. St. Mary's Hospital.

Statistics from 1st. January to 4th. July, 1948.

In-patients. (including those from the County of East Sussex).

	<u>MALES.</u>	<u>FEMALES.</u>	<u>CHILDREN.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
In hospital on 31.12.47	45	104	5	154
Admissions	247	319	173	739
Discharges	189	272	173	634
Deaths	51	59	-	110
In hospital on 4.7.48	52	92	5	149

County patients included in the above table.

In hospital on 31.12.47	2	9	-	11
Admissions	21	30	8	59
Discharges	14	23	6	43
Deaths	5	10	-	15
In hospital on 4.7.48	4	6	2	12

Patient Days (All Cases)

Patients remaining in hospital on 4.7.48.	3879	9657	144	13680
Discharges	4986	8506	1835	15327
Deaths	<u>1261</u>	<u>1229</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2490</u>
Totals	<u>10126</u>	<u>19392</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>31497</u>

Patient Days of County Cases included in above table.

	<u>MALES.</u>	<u>FEMALES.</u>	<u>CHILDREN.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Patients remaining in hospital on 4.7.48	331	445	120	896
Discharges	204	725	102	1031
Deaths	25	245	-	270
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>560</u>	<u>1415</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>2197</u>

Total patient days spent in the hospital (Jan.1 to July 4.) 31,497
 Total admissions (including infants born in the hospital) 739
 Total number of deaths 110
 Number of patients discharged 634
 Duration of stay of patients included in 3 and 4 above, was
 for the following periods :-

<u>Period.</u>	<u>Discharges.</u>			<u>Deaths.</u>			<u>Total.</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	
Four weeks or less.	138	198	161	41	47	-	585
Exceeding four weeks but under 13 weeks	44	41	11	5	9	-	110
Exceeding 13 weeks	7	33	1	5	3	-	49
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>189</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>744</u>

Number of Surgical operations under general anaesthetic, excluding dental operations 189
 Number of abdominal sections 57
 Total number of patients and attendances in out-patient department, (excluding X-rays):-

	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>
Civilian Patients	149	1243
Orthopaedic Cases	<u>6</u>	<u>138</u>
Totals	<u>155</u>	<u>1381</u>

Total number of patients and attendances in out-patient department for X-ray examination :-

	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>
Civilian Patients	84	91
Public Health Cases	674	772
County Public Health Cases	<u>182</u>	<u>195</u>
Totals	<u>940</u>	<u>1058</u>

DISCHARGES.

DEATHS.

	Patients			Patient Days.			Patients.			Patient Days.		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	I.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
A. Acute Infectious Disease	1	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	2	2	-	13	22	-	2	1	-	24	27	-
- Non-Pulmonary	-	2	1	-	147	164	2	-	-	54	-	-
D. Malignant	2	5	-	54	107	-	8	16	-	166	396	-
E. Rheumatism.	1	5	1	8	349	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Acute Rheumatism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Sciatica	1	7	-	2	462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Chronic Arthritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F. Venereal Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	-	23	-	-	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I. Mental Diseases - (a) Senile Dementia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Other	12	29	1	155	1121	77	-	-	-	-	-	-
J. Senile Decay	2	10	-	105	497	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
K. Accidental Injury or Violence	10	21	2	93	462	5	2	3	-	3	40	-
L. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	16	16	1	796	971	16	16	24	-	536	515	-
M. Disease of the Respiratory System	26	25	4	794	424	108	1	2	-	3	4	-
N. Disease of the Circulatory System	25	37	4	903	1462	56	17	10	-	446	174	-
O. Disease of the Digestive System	37	40	110	686	732	790	2	1	-	26	4	-
P. Disease of the Genito-Urinary System	20	10	23	397	112	147	1	-	-	1	-	-
Q. Disease of the Skin	6	3	5	86	24	161	-	1	-	-	65	-
R. Other Diseases	16	14	14	410	636	202	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures: Mothers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. Persons not falling under any of the above headings	12	22	7	479	725	101	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	189	272	173	4986	8506	1835	51	59	-	1261	1229	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL. (1st. January to 31st. December).

Admissions and Discharges.

One hundred and three cases including two re-admissions, were admitted from the Borough to the Infectious Diseases Hospital (66 in 1947 and 85 in 1946) :-

	<u>In Hosp.</u> <u>1st. Jan.</u>	<u>Admitted.</u>	<u>Discharged.</u>	<u>Died.</u>	<u>In Hosp.</u> <u>31st. Dec.</u>
Diphtheria	-	1	1	-	-
Observation Diphtheria	1	4	4	1 (b)	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	1	1	-	-
Observation Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	2	2	-	-
Paratyphoid B.	-	44 (a)	42	-	2
Observation Paratyphoid B.	-	1	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	22	23	-	-
Observation Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	2	2	-	-
Observation Poliomyelitis	-	2	2	-	-
Measles	-	14	14	-	-
Chickenpox	-	3	3	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	1	-	-
Strept. Throat	-	1	1	-	-
Mumps	-	4	2	-	2
Totals	3	102	100	1	4

(a) Including two re-admissions.

(b) Cause of death certified as Myocardial Degeneration.

MATERNITY HOME. (1st. January to 4th. July, 1948)

Cases remaining in on 1.1. 48	20
Admissions:	
For confinement	248
Ante-natal cases	12
Admitted after confinement	<u>1</u>
Discharges	261
Cases still in on 4.7.48	260
Cases still in on 4.7.48	21
Total patient days:	
Cases already in	146
Confinement cases (admitted and discharged) ...	3057
Ante-natal cases	45
Admission after confinement	11
Cases still in on 4. 7.48	<u>137</u>
Average number of beds occupied	3396
Average duration of stay of:	
Lying-in cases	18.25
Ante-natal cases	12.32 days
Admission after confinement	3.75 days
Number of cases delivered by:	
Midwives	11.00 days
Doctors	123
Number of cases in which Medical Aid was sought by	
Midwives	125
Doctors	47

Reasons for Medical Aid.

(1) During Labour (9)

Prolonged second stage	4
Uterine inertia	1
Foetal heart not heard	1
Head and head presenting	1
Breech presentation	2

(2) After Labour (32)

Ruptured perineum	29
Post partum haemorrhage	1
Varicose veins	1
General condition	1

(3) For Infant (6)

Discharging eyes	2
Jaundice	2
Spina Bifida	1
Intestinal obstruction	1

Puerperal Pyrexia. (i.e. rise of temperature to 100.4° or more for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period.

Number of cases notified	2
Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	-
Number of infants who at any time received a supplementary or complementary food while in the Home (excluding those given during the first three or four days while breast feeding was being established)	34
Number of infants wholly breast fed on leaving the Home ..	201
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Number of maternal deaths	-
Number of still births	12

Cause of still birth in each case was reported to be due to:

Macerated foetus	1
Eclampsia	1
Breech presentation	1
Toxaemia	2
Difficult forceps delivery	3
Prematurity - Hydrocephalic foetus	1
Cord tight round neck	1
Fresh stillbirth	1
Prematurity	1

Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth	4
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Cause of death in each case:

- I. 1 (a) Heart failure.
(b) Congenital heart disease.
- II. 1 (a) Feebleness at birth due to prematurity.
- III. 1 (a) Cerebral haemorrhage.
(b) Prematurity.
- IV. 1 (a) Heart failure.
(b) Icterus neonatorum. P.M.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

Number of cases on register 1st. January, 1948	242
Number of new bookings	261
Total number of expectant mothers attending	230
Number of attendances	1882
Number of clinics	52
Cases seen by own doctors at clinic	62
Number referred for dental inspection	36

Consultant's Clinics.

(a) Ante Natal.

Number of cases	53
Number of attendances	108

Cases referred for following reasons:

Post maturity	2
Head not engaging	10
"Show" during pregnancy	1
Breech presentation	11
To confirm pregnancy	5
Persistent cough	1
Unsatisfactory obstetrical history	1
Small measurements	2
Rh. Factor	1
Twins	9
Pendulous Abdomen	1
Disproportion	8
High blood pressure	1

(b) Post Natal.

Number of cases	78
Number of attendances	84

TUBERCULOSIS - INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

(1st. January to 31st. December)

Eastbourne Cases.

	<u>Gildredge Hospital.</u>		<u>Other Institutions.</u>			<u>Total.</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	
In Hospital 1st. Jan.1948	3	5	6	4	3	21
Admitted during year	24	8	30	29	6	97
Discharged	17	6	26	22	4	75
Died	3	1	1	1	-	6
In Hospital 31st.Dec. 1948	7	6	9	10	5	37

The number of days spent in Institutions by Eastbourne patients was:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Gildredge Hospital	2794	2038	4832
Other Institutions	4093	3289	7392

Gildredge Hospital.

This Hospital provides accommodation in two-bed cubicles for 24 patients (12 males and 12 females).

The average length of stay of patients was:

<u>Local Cases.</u>	<u>Days.</u>
Males	103.5
Females	156.7

East Sussex Cases.

Males	78.3
Females	121.4

Total.

Males	94.9
Females	138.4

Total Patient Days:

Males	3891
Females	3738

Total 7629

Average number of beds occupied:

Males	10.6
Females	10.2

Cases from the area of the East Sussex County Council were accommodated in the Gildredge Hospital, and cases from Eastbourne were received into Darvall Hall Sanatorium, Robertsbridge, as follows:

	<u>Patients.</u>		<u>Patient Days.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Eastbourne cases at Darvall Hall Sanatorium, Robertsbridge	26	23	2673	2767
East Sussex County Council cases at the Gildredge Hospital	14	14	1097	1700

CHEST CLINICS (1st. January to 31st. December).

Males: Tuesdays at 11 a.m.
Females and Children: Thursdays at 10 a.m.

Clinic Register, 1948.

	<u>Respiratory.</u>				<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Adults.</u>		<u>Children.</u>		<u>Adults.</u>		<u>Children.</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
On Register 1st. Jan. 1948	114	77	7	11	8	15	31	20	283
<u>Add:</u>									
Transfers from other areas	28	25	-	-	-	1	1	-	55
Returned to Eastbourne	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
New Cases: T.B. -	14	8	-	1	1	2	3	-	29
T.B. +	18	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	32
	175	127	8	12	9	18	35	20	404

	<u>Respiratory.</u>				<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>				<u>Total.</u>
	<u>Adults.</u>		<u>Children.</u>		<u>Adults.</u>		<u>Children.</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
<u>Loss:</u>									
Fatal	9	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	16
Left the Town	19	27	-	-	-	1	-	-	47
Arrested	2	1	1	1	-	-	5	2	12
For other reasons	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
	30	33	2	1	1	2	6	3	78
On Register on 31st.									
December, 1948	145	94	6	11	8	16	29	17	326

Chest Clinic Attendances.

	<u>Adults.</u>		<u>School Children.</u>		<u>Pre-School Children.</u>	
	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>
Respiratory	179	474	15	37	1	4
Non-Respiratory	11	22	27	50	-	-
Contacts	126	143	87	117	25	45
Observation	70	109	36	69	2	5
	386	748	165	273	28	54

Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumo-Peritoneum Clinics.

The above Clinics were held as follows:

Gildredge Hospital.

A.P. Clinic Mondays at 2 p.m.

St. Mary's Hospital.

A.P. & P.P. Clinic. Thursdays at 2.30 p.m.

Cases and attendances made were as follows:

	<u>1st. Jan</u>	<u>5th. July</u>
	<u>to</u>	<u>to</u>
	<u>4th. July.</u>	<u>31st. Dec.</u>
<u>Gildredge Hospital.</u>		
Cases	30	25
Attendances	223	170
<u>St. Mary's Hospital.</u>		
Cases	18	37
Attendances	122	163.

Of the cases attending, 24 were temporary residents.

RADIOLOGICAL SERVICE.
(1st. January to 31st. December).

Under the direction of Dr. E. O. Fox, the following X-ray examinations were carried out at St. Mary's Hospital:

<u>Chest:</u>	For Chest Clinics, A.P. & P.P. Clinics	1085
	For Gildredge Hospital	53
<u>Maternity and Child Welfare:</u>		
	For diagnosis	5
<u>Maternity Home:</u>	.....	55
<u>Orthopaedic:</u>		
	School Health Service	10
	Tuberculosis	14
	Maternity and Child Welfare	3
<u>Dental:</u>		
	School Health Service	53
	Maternity and Child Welfare	20
<u>School Health Service:</u>	.....	21
Total		<u>1319</u>

(Total 1947 1053)

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Treatment Centre was transferred from Avenue House Clinic to the Infectious Diseases Hospital on 7th. June, 1948. The Centre was open on Mondays at 5 p.m. for women and children and on Wednesdays at 5 p.m. for men. Special appointments were made for patients unable to attend at these times.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Treatment Centre was Dr. T. H. Parkman until 20th. August, and Dr. W. McAlonan thereafter.

Summary 1939 - 1948.

YEAR	(1) TOTAL CASES	(2) NON V.D. CASES INCLUDED IN (1)	(3) ATTENDANCES.		
			(a) FOR M.O'S ATTENTION.	(b) INTERMEDIATE TIMES.	(c) TOTAL
1939	165	61	693	1514	2207
1940	130	33	314	289	603
1941	134	37	398	131	529
1942	118	42	399	168	567
1943	216	90	694	231	925
1944	271	123	766	181	947
1945	286	151	646	118	764
1946	277	148	756	318	1074
1947	204	112	628	147	775
1948	160	96	461	12	473

The following table shows details of the number of cases treated during 1948, the figures in brackets being those for 1947.

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	OLD CASES	NEW CASES	OLD CASES	NEW CASES	MALES	FEMALES.	
Syphilis	22 (23)	11 (9)	7 (10)	4 (6)	33 (32)	11 (16)	44 (48)
Gonorrhoea	5 (21)	10 (15)	- (3)	5 (5)	15 (36)	5 (8)	20 (44)
Chancres	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Other Conditions	- (-)	50 (53)	- (-)	46 (59)	50 (53)	46 (59)	96 (112)
Totals	27 (44)	71 (77)	7 (13)	55 (70)	98 (121)	62 (83)	160 (204)

Included in the table are the following cases from outside the Borough who attended for the first time:

Syphilis 3
 Gonorrhoea 4
 Conditions other than
 Venereal 23

Total Attendances. 473 (775) Males 311 (517) Females 162 (258)

In-Patients. No cases were treated as in-patients during the year.

Pathological Work. This was carried out at the Pathological Department, Princess Alice Hospital, by Dr. A. G. Shera.

CANCER ACT, 1939.

Since the commencement of the Council's Scheme in 1942, and up to 31st. July, 1948, ninety cases have been referred by medical practitioners and dealt with under the arrangements made with the Westminster Hospital, viz:

1942 2 (one case not confirmed, the second case died)
 1943 11 (one case treated privately; 7 died)
 1944 11 (one case transferred to another Authority; one refused treatment (since died) and eight died)
 1945 12 (one case transferred to another Authority and 8 died.)
 1946 24 (two cases not confirmed and 10 died)
 1947 18 (seven died)

During 1948, twelve cases were registered, viz: 3 males and 9 females. Three of these cases died.

CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Report for the year ended 31st. December, 1948.

Physician in Charge. Dr. B. Reid, M.D., F.R.C.P.(Edin.) D.P.M.
Medical Superintendent, Hellingly Hospital, Hailsham.
Dr. Gerald Fitzpatrick, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.M.
Senior Psychiatrist, Hellingly Hospital, Hailsham.

Social Worker. Miss S. C. Sinfield, Hampstead Grove, Hailsham.

Forty-eight sessions of this Clinic were held during the year at the Princess Alice Hospital.

New Patients: Males 97
Female 119 Total New Patients 216

Attendances of Old Patients: 573
Total Attendances 789

Summary of Attendances for past twelve years:

	<u>New.</u>	<u>Old.</u>	<u>Total Attendances.</u>
1937	50	235	285
1938	66	208	274
1939	77	165	242
1940	52	133	185
1941	36	69	105
1942	45	119	164
1943	59	105	164
1944	84	283	367
1945	120	358	478
1946	142	419	561
1947	145	444	589
1948	216	573	789

Summary of Diagnosis of New Patients:

<u>Psychoneuroses.</u>		
Anxiety stato	76	
Hysteria	16	
Psychopathic states	16	
Hypochondriasis	5	
Adolescent instability	4	
Obsessional states	8	125
<u>Psychoses.</u>		
Melancholia	44	
Schizophrenia	11	
Manic Depressive Psychoses	15	
Confusional state	5	
Stupor	1	
Delusional insanity	1	77
<u>Epilepsy.</u>	4	4
<u>Mental Deficiency</u>	2	2
<u>Various Conditions</u>	8	8 2

During the year, 65 of the new patients soon were considered to be in need of in-patient care, and were advised accordingly, (Hellingly Hospital 35 St. Francis' Hospital 24, Private Mental Hospitals 6). Ten patients attended at Hellingly Hospital as out-patients for a course of Electrical Convulsion Treatment.